Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 92 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st May	Sardinia	8580	
3rd "	Friedricharube	8332	Not Calling Marseilles
8th "	Margha	8258	
10th "	Berlin	17324	
12th "	Adolph Woerman	6257	
15th "	Moroa	10890	
22nd "	Mandala	8246	
29th "	Narkunda	15620	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
30th April	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	Calling at Colombo Calls Kobe & Yokohama
30th May	Dilwara	
5th "	Himalaya	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2 p.m. 6th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
14th "	Barjora	Persian Gulf Ports
6 p.m. 3rd May	Lima	Karachi coasting.
4th May	Hsmettia	Bushire only.
6th "	Taroba	E & S Africa
6th "	Bandia	Persian Gulf Ports.
18th "	Bankura	Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hamaoki	6831	11th April	20th April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	20th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	5th May	15th May
Muronan Maru	K. Yamada	5170	7th May	15th May
Shini Maru	K. Konaka	3404	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings,
Maraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kutuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	2nd May	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th Apl.	30th Apl.	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	6th May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	8th May	20th May	"

For freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ward, Bombay.
Maze Buildins Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 27 Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balanses Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on applica tion at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabaracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 207, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,60,80,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,72,600/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,268/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 3½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,627

DIRECTORS

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSH, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS IN THE LATEST

Jockey Hats — at Rs. 15 0 0 each
Georgette Hats — at „ 15 0 0
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at „ 20 0 0
Rameshanta Hats — at Rs. 12 8 0

AHMED ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

GRANTS

5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs 10,000 on any single account.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of th Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY No. 4.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 66, Modow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Specialities:—
Children's Frocks, Lingerie and Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

Written 22nd March:—

"The Doctors say my lungs are [illegible] clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a third examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."

N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find the germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 3½ MONTHS after one month's treatment. 29th March.

"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at her piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

FREE INTERVIEWS
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.,
ORIENT HOTEL.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 9-30 to 11-0 a.m.
Other days by appointment only.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguishers. have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark purchasers are requested to examine the phial on the table while purchasing.

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,
General Shaw. Merchants,
LAHORE.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema
Girgaum.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... (30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2981. Telegram: INSTALL, Bombay.

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the **Common Sense Rat Exterminator.**

THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rat sandmice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

[Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."

"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS

MANUFACTURED ON
English style by Double Seamed

Specialist in making jointless tins for Powder and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Dolfing Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5-gall. capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin and Galv. Plate Works and General Tinplate Merchant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to:—

SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI
Office—33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD,
Opp. Bank of Bombay Branch, Bombay No. 3.
Factory—1st LANE, KHETWADI.
Factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process Power Machinery.

P. P. RELE & SONS
RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHAHABAD STONE

Available in any Thickness from ½ inch to 24 inches
Very useful and economical for,
Floorings, Arches, Copings, Window Sills etc.

Apply Direct to

SITARAM LAXMAN & SON
SHAHABAD STONE CONTRACTORS
to H. E. H. The NIZAMS, GOVT. and other estates in H. E. H.'s DOMINIONS.

Depots:—
SHAHABAD-Deccan
Wadi Junction
Chittapur N. G. S. Ry.

Offices:—
Ganesh Khind Road, Poona
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay
Tele: Add. SHABADLADI, Bombay.
Telephone No. 4231.

JUST ARRIVED

ARMOURED & SUCTION HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE ROPES
From the Smallest Size.

ALL BRITISH
HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
24-26, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Telgm. "NAILS"

THINK

No Magneto, No Plugs, No Wires, No Batteries, No Carburetor, No Pre-heating.
Use Any Oil. The Simplest Oil Engine on the Market. 8 B.H.P. only in stock.
Price, Rs. 2,250/- complete with water tank.
50 Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (1444 Germicide (general preventive)	1—0—0
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Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles)	0—14—0
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BATALA (PUNJAB)

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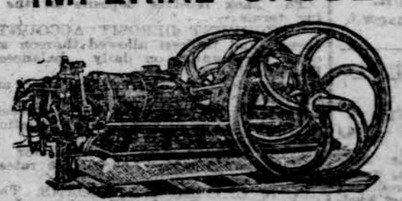

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Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

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Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 10 seconds.

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Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	— 20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	— 20
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Tool steel, Hexagon	

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Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

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FAIR OPPORTUNITY

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BOMBAY. No. 2.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTIDIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 5 seater Runabout Rs. 2,390. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

TO MOTORISTS.—Please register your motor cars and motor cycles before the 30th instant, for the monthly Auction sale on 9th May, at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay. 445

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 9691

LOST.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A pair of fine BULL TERRIERS, white surface with black and brown spots. Lost since midnight of Tuesday, the 27th. Believed stolen. Finder rewarded. Please write A. CURRIMBHOY, Cuffe Parade. 538

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRMS desiring to deal with United States please write to JOHN WODICKA. Importer 213. East 40th St. New York City. 500

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent Salesman and two HINDU CLERKS, one Matric, in a Mercantile firm. Those knowing Typewriting preferred. Apply to P. O. Box No. 2061, (Bombay). 455

WANTED—One thoroughly competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating speed and salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 469

WANTED.—AN EXPERT for working a Silica Fire Bricks Factory. State qualifications and terms to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 543

WANTED.—WRITERS for duty with KOHAT KURRAM FORCE. Pay Rs. 60 plus 50 per cent. Butta. Applications should be addressed to the A. D. M. S. Bombay Brigade, No. 4 Queen's Road, Bombay. 530

WANTED—A MATRICULATE or SCHOOL FINAL, clever young man to serve as a CLERK. Must know typewriting. Apply immediately to THE SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay. 452

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINEMINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A SECRETARY to take entire charge of a big office management. Monthly salary Rs. 150-20-200. Candidates willing to lodge Rs. 3,000 cash deposit and prepared to join at once need apply Box No. 451, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 471

WANTED

WANTED—A cheap second-hand COTTAGE PIANO in any condition. Please write to R. MASTER, Essak Building, Parel. 489

SHORTLY PROCEEDING TO AFRICA.—An experienced graduate, prepared to work as Sole or Commission Agent. Write with terms to Box No. 454, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 488

FOR INVESTORS AND BROKERS—WANTED AGENTS and CANVASSERS to push on the manufactures of ASIATIC CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD., such as Silver Nitrate and other salts of precious, metals, Potassium salts, Washing soda, Pharmaceuticals of B. P. standard, etc. WANTED also AGENTS to sale shares of (1) BENGAL PAINT AND VARNISH WORKS, LTD., (2) ASIATIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Ltd., (3) MANU VALLY TEA Co., LTD., and (4) DARJEELING JALPAIGURI TEA CO., LTD. Satisfactory progress has already been made. Decent dividend expected. For particulars and prospectus apply to SEN MAJUMDAR & Co., Managing Agents, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.

BIG AGENCY BUSINESS—A well connected gentleman has negotiated to secure a most lucrative first-class agency business of an enormous concern in dye line desires a financial partner to join him with a capital of Rs. 4 lakhs. Absolutely safe and no risk whatsoever. Annual return of fifty (50 p.c.) per cent net profit on the capital outlay is assured. Apply sharp for interview, etc. to "DYE" or Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 524

SITUATION WANTED.

COMPETENT young gentleman experienced in Supervising, Building Construction and Valuation SEEKS SERVICES as Assistant to Architects. Apply Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 535

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER GELDING; aged; 14 3¼ height; fast and showy; broken to saddle and harness. Apply to MANAGING VETERINARY SURGEON, Wellington Mews, Fort. 533

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—5 seater MAXWELL MOTOR CAR, very little used, thoroughly overhauled and in excellent condition would make an excellent Taxi. Apply A.B.C. c/o Mr. D. S. MADON, Broker, Old Share Bazar, No 1, Dalal St., Fort. 940

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Absolutely new FORD. (5) five seater touring car. Cheaper than anywhere else. No profit. Owner going up-country Apply Box No. 461, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 516

FOR SALE—Two-seater MOTOR CAR, dicky seat Lucas lamps, Bosch Magneto for Rs. 1,700. Newly painted and overhauled "Badshaw" Katrak Mansion, Gamdevi Road. 519

FOR SALE—One four seater FORD CAR in excellent condition. Price paid Rs. 3,000 Will consider best offers. Apply to Messrs. SIMPSON FRITH & CO., LTD., York Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, for inspection. 479

FOR SALE.—Thoroughly overhauled, 83 Model OVERLAND CAR in perfect running order with Dynamo and Magneto on view at EMPRESS AUTOMOBILES near Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. 485

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO Zenith carburettor, New light, seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres. Reasonable Price. Trial to bona fide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 423

THE FAMOUS MANGOES SALEM MANGOES. SALEM MANGOES.—To-day's rates of each hundred mangoes. Royavel Rs. 3 to 5; Pairi Rs. 7 to 10; Haffoos Rs. 12 to 15. Packing Re. 1 and Railway freight. Separate orders will not be accepted for less than fifty mangoes of a sort, advance of fifty per cent. must be sent with orders. Apply T. MURARJI, SALEM, (S. India). 180

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Immediately Newly erected GODOWNS at Sir Harkisandas Hospital, New Charney Road. Apply TOOLSIDAS TRIBHUVANDAS, Purshotam Building opposite Royal Opera House. 481

ROOMS TO LET at Plot No. 146 West Agripada, Byculla Club, well lighted and ventilated with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, complete with electric lights. Behind European Y. M. C. A. near Shamrock Building. Apply to the Owner HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY on the premises. 504

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—(1) PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS (M.A., on Rs. 125—5—150), (2) DEMONSTRATOR (B.A., with Science or B. Sc. on Rs. 60), (3) SHASTRI on Rs. 60, (4) LIBRARIAN on Rs. 25, (5) TYPIST CLERK (knowing shorthand preferred) on pay according to qualifications. Apply starting terms and qualifications, etc., to the HONORARY SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 528

WANTED

WANTED—For the Medical Department of a First Class State in Kathiawar, an ASSISTANT SURGEON, graduated in any University. Initial pay Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 100, 125, 150 and 200. The Services are pensionable and leave, etc., according to State Rules, almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 452 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 476

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

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THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

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NOTICE

WANTED—A MUNICIPAL ENGINEER for Agra Municipality. Candidates applying must be holders of Degrees from a University of repute and at least six years' experience on Municipal works in a large City. Pay Rs. 500 with Rs. 50 annual increment rising to Rs. 700 plus Rs. 50 horse allowance, Bonus and contribution to the provident fund as usual. Applications should be addressed to EXECUTIVE OFFICER, AGRA MUNICIPAL BOARD, up to 15th May, 1920. 468

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDASS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company pursuant to section 77 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Henshaw Building," Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board.

MOOLJI HARIDASS & S. NARANJI & Co., Agents. 527

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Rawalpindi Municipality, an ENGINEER on salary up to Rs. 500 according to qualifications. Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th May, 1920. A candidate with the experience of drainage, Water Works and roads will be preferred.

Secretary.

Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi. 529

NOTICE

WANTED—4 B. E.'s (civil) for temporary employment as SUPERVISORS on Rs. 100—25/3—200 in P. W. Department, Baroda State, with prospects of permanency.

(Sd.) L. J. MARTIN, Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Huzur, P. W. Department, Baroda, 27th April, 1920. 531

THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKER'S ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for 25 additional memberships of the above Association will be received in sealed covers by the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 11th May, 1920.

Forms of application can be had from the undersigned at his office.

By order of the Board, JEHANGIR BHICAJI, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer. 506

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for building an additional floor over the existing building of the Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., at Apollo Bunder Road, up to 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo.

Total estimate of the work is Rs. 44,500.

Forms of tenders and all necessary information can be had from the office of the undersigned between 2 to 5 p.m. on any week days on payment of Rs. 3. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tender.

MSITRI & BHEDWAR, B.A's., L.C.E's., Architects, etc., 31, Churchgate Street. 545

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 4/949 in respect of 100 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of N. E. Khote has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents. 546

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of stalls (21, Fish Section) at the Arthur Crawford Markets will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th May, 1920

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc. M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer. 544

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India Ltd. and now standing in the name of Mr. Ashratlal Purshotamdass by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the 23rd day of March, 1920. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 22nd day of March 1920.

(Sd.) ASHRATLAL PURSHOTAMDASS, Proprietor of the Lost Debenture.

(Countersigned) C. PUSEY GAY, Ag. Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—No. 524, Year of Loan 1909, Value Rs. 1,000 537

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 27th day of April, 1920, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 6th day of May 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of April 1920.

By Order, CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1920. 552

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of sharholders held on 27th April, 1920, a dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ended 31st December, 1919, from which Income Tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 15 per share free of Income Tax and a dividend on Deferred Shares at Rs. 138-10-10 per share free of Income Tax has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday, 6th May, 1920, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) excluding Saturdays, and Holidays to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 19th April, 1920, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors, C. MACDONALD & Co., Agents.

11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, 28th April 1920. 541

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very large piece of vacant land situated at Ghatkoper and belonging to a clientt of ours.

The land is highly suitable as a site for building, bungalows or factories or a mill. It is situated on Chambur Road and is about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station and offers will be received for the purchase of portions thereof even. Conditions of Sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned and the plan and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any days excepting Sundays and holidays.

All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and a deposit will have to be made along with the tender at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price of the total area offered to be purchased. The owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders will be received up till the 30th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the office of the undersigned at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the result will be made known to the tenderers within a week from that date. The deposit of the person whose tender is accepted will be retained as earnest money while the deposit of those whose tenders are not accepted will be returned without interest.

The land admeasures about 60,000 square yards, and is essentially adaptable for building a mill or a factory.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA, Attorneys for the Owner. 301

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. DATOOBHAI JETHA ESSA THAVAR has contracted to purchase the undermentioned properties from Messrs. MOHAMED MIYA HAJI MIYA AHMED KHANDWANI, DADA MIYA HAJI MIYA AHMED KHANDWANI and ABBA MIYA HAJI AHMED KHANDWANI.

All persons having any claim to the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsotver, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof.

All claims if any which are not so received will be considered null void and waves and the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
SCHEDULE A.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the South side of Souter Street, bearing Plot No. 31, the Agripada Estate of the Board of the Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, and boundtd on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid, on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said estate, on the South by the lond of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 30 of the said estate and bearing New Survey No. 3527 and which said piece of land and the buildings standing thereon, is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3) Street No. 31, and which is now in the occupation of the Vendors.

SCHEDULE B.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate on the South side of the Souter Street bearing Plot No. 33, in the Agripada Estate of the Board of Improvement Trust, situated in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring nine hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid, on the East by Plot No. 35 of the said Estate, on the South by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 31 of the said estate and bearing New Survey No. 3527, and which with the buildings thereon is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 33.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land situate on the South side of Souter Street aforesaid, admeasuring seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the land first hereinabove described, on the East by Plot No. 35 and on the South by the said service passage and bearing New Survey No. 3527, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 33, and which said first and secondly described premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated 28th April, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 28th April, 1920. 698

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYEN LUXMON NAIK, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Juhu Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, known as Ropachi Wadi, admeasuring one Acre and nine Gunthas equivalent to 6,000 square yards or thereabouts bearing Entry No. 171 and Survey No. 43 and Pot No. 2/3 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the cart called Sonbhat belonging to Harischandra Bhanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Waman Narayenji called Chaweathi on or towards the East by the property of Dattatraye Pundilik Naik and on or towards the West by the property of Waman Narayenjee.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1920.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE, Purchaser's Attorneys. 472

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENN... & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 58400 BAGS GOOD 2 TWILLS SECOND HAND.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ralli Bros.' Godown, Kurla Street, Dana Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Agents to the Controller of contract.

58,400 Good 2 Twills second hand bags packed in bundles of 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Motisha Lane, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing, bedroom and office room furniture by John Roberts MacKenzie and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, silverware, cases of spoons and forks, sliding dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard dumbwaiters and dinner wagons, drawing room suite, Chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, chipendale pattern cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, teapoys, palm stands, dressing chest of drawers, pillars, partition screens, marble top dressing and washing tables, revolving top tables, gown stand, hat stand, low chairs, easy chairs, Hemlet chairs, chaval glass, linen press, Pathephone with records, Jost Fans, marble and terra cotta figures, and vases, card tables, single and double bed-steads, Hinks and Ditmar's, table and hanging lamps, beaded chicks, meetsafes, ice box, rich carpets, door curtains, cooking utensils, cooking stove, horse and carriage motor car, garden pots, garden benches, etc., etc., the property of P. G. Mason, Esq., C.I.E., J. P. Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARBHAYA MOHOLA OTHERWISE KUWAS NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from U. H. Moos, Esq., Guardian of the property of Gordhandas Runchordas a minor Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 18th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground of which Ranchhoddas Madhowdas is the Fasendar containing by admeasurement 266 and two thirds square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2110, with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and new under Ward No. 274, Street Nos. 320-324, situate in Bombay at and on the west side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhan deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Oodhavji, on or towards the East by the public Road or Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhangwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodhavji, which said piece of land, messuage or tenement and premises were formerly in the occupation of Banubhai Visram and others and are now in the occupation of Ranchhoddas Banubhai and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Guardian or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co., Bombay, 29th April, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, VERY RARE ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND COLOURED GLASSWARE ONE MOTOR CYCLE ETC., THE PROPERTY OF E. S. W. MILES ESQ., SECRETARY, BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION, LD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of Wellesley House, opposite the Bandstand, Coperage very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by Devji Canji and Roberts, consisting of Oval sliding dining table dining chairs meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirah, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, zoonda almiras, chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket teakwood and iron cots, fancy teapoys, sweet-toned solid ron-framed cottage piano by John Brinsmead, hatstands, towel horses, washing tables, rich English cut glass and coloured glassware rich cut glass tantalus, table ornaments, chicks curtains, ice-chest etc., etc., one motor cycle, with side car by Harley Davidson.

The property of E. S. W. Miles Esq., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trades Association Ltd.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 760 TINS JANGBARI GHEE.

THIS DAY, Thursday, the 29th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Chetalal Vadilal at his godown near Darupitha at Gothlamb Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Khoja Esmail Khimji Poonja.

760 Tins Jangbari ghee.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

"The more Excellent Way"

"The more Excellent Way"

"The more Excellent Way"

FEATURING

ANITA STEWART AND CHARLES RICHMAN

A wonderfully dramatic photo-play blended with a combination of strong qualities that carry an abundance of superinterest and conviction.

ALSO

"PATHE'S GAZETTE" AND THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT "The Varsity Boat Race---1920."

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"Masks & Faces"

THE GREAT BRITISH WONDER PICTURE.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

6th, 7th, and 8th Episodes of

"The Iron Test"

Featuring

ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY

A Stupendous Melodramatic Photoplay Serial

"The Iron Test"

The last word in Melodramatic Thrills.

IMPERIAL THE PERFECTED PICTURE

TO-NIGHT.

PEARL WHITE IN THE BLACK SECRET

"A Serial of a Thousand Sensations" BASED UPON THE THRILLING NOVEL BY ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

A PATHE SERIAL DE LUXE IN 15 EPISODES.

also

PATHE GAZETTE

and

A LUKE COMEDY

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Time 7, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m. daily Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Prices Boxes to seat 4 Rs. 8 Sofa Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1/8; Reserd Re 1; First Class As. 12; Second Class As. 6 Third Class Ans. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming ! Coming ! !

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

Bandman Comedy Co.

Monday 3rd May 1920
"THE VOICE FROM THE MINARET."

Tuesday 4th May 1920
"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

Wednesday 5th May 1920
"MR. WU."

Thursday 6th May 1920
"NO THING BUT THE TRUTH."

Friday 7th May 1920
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

Saturday 8th May 1920
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

Sunday 9th May 1920
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

PLANS AT ROSE & COMPANY.

EMPIRE THEATRE

LAST WEEK IN BOMBAY

Showing this Week

The Evolution of Harvesting.

Do not fail to see this film showing modern harvesting methods for use in India.

NEXT SATURDAY

Messrs. K. D. and Bros. will unveil the splendours of the

ARABIAN NIGHTS.

The 1920 extravaganza by

WILLIAM FOX

"ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES."

YET ANOTHER GORGEOUS FOX PRODUCTION.

BIG MOMENTS IN "ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES."

Sale of the Dancing Girl in the Public Slave Market—Capture of Caravan by Bandits.—Ali Baba's Rescue of Dancing Girl from Her Cruel Master.—Tremendous Fight between Ali Baba and the Robber Chief.

STUPENDOUS SETTINGS.

Ancient Persian City Recreated with historic fidelity for this Production.—Oriental Bazaars—Famous Slave Mart of Teheran.—Magnificent Persian Palaces.—The Inn of the Star and Crescent.

ORIENTAL CUSTOMS.

Theatre managers in Persia own their performers body and soul.—An Arab will not eat salt in the presence of his enemy.—Stealing a slave was a more serious crime than looting a caravan.—Death in boiling oil was a customary punishment in the Orient.

THE PHOTOPLAY SURPRISE OF THE YEAR.

This production is redolent of the atmosphere of the Orient. In settings and costuming it is magnificent. It is full of clean, rippling comedy—the sort of entertainment every member of your household will appreciate.

"ALI BABA & THE 40 THIEVES"

NEXT WEEK

Commencing Saturday Next

At the

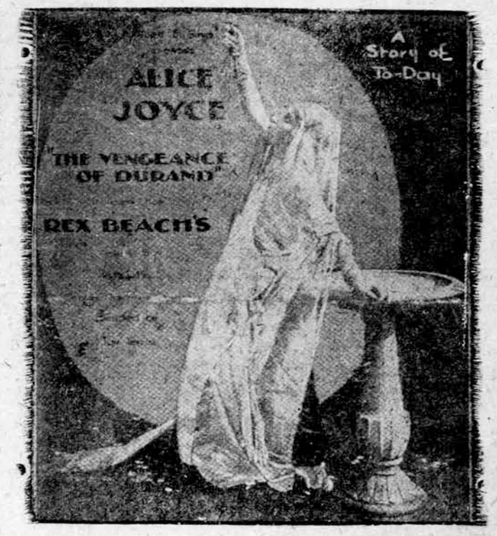
West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO DAYS MORE!

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY) AND TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)



Messrs. K. D. & BROS. present THE DAINTY MISS

ALICE JOYCE

in a tremendously powerful dual role!

There is an element of psychology that enters the action that piques the interest and arouses the curiosity. You constantly watch for the inevitable and yet you hope against hope that it will not happen. In this way you become a factor in the production and forget that you are witnessing a motion picture. A Drama that holds you tense, thrills you, charms you, entertains you!

"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

A SOCIETY DRAMA IN SEVEN REEL

The picture grips you. You want to take a hand in the action and straighten the characters out; but when they at last fade from the sereen you wish that the picture was just about to begin.

The backgrounds are unusual and the allegorical titles worthy of mention. In short the feature is a masterpiee of photography, direction and acting. It is a rare oasis in the desert and as refreshing as the water of a woodland spring on a hot summer's day.

Adapted from REX BEACHE'S Powerful Story.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

The dagger her mother had used to slay herself with was the altar at which her father worshipped.

Striving to inflict torture on the brain of the man she loved this girl really tortured herself.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S. T.)

Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re 1; 1st Class Ans. 12; Upper Class Ans. 8; 2nd Class ans 6; 3rd Class Ans. 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

LAST FEW NIGHTS

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

The Leyland Hodgson Revue Co.

30 CLEVER ARTISTES 30

Thurs., Fri. & Sat. April 29th & 30th & May 1st

NEW PRODUCTION NEW PRODUCTION

"PERSIANA"

FROM THE PALLADIUM THEATRE, LONDON.

Matinee Sunday May 2nd, at 5-30 p. m.

"The House that Jerry Built"

LONDON'S MOST SUCCESSFUL REVUE

NEW SONGS NEW DRESSES NEW DANCES

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN !

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this week another, Indian Mythological Wonder

SATEE PARVATI

AND

DAKSHA YAGNA

It is a story of stories. It takes you back to the Prehistoric Times.

ARE YOU READY?

Four Shows daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK ANOTHER HIT

Draopadi Vastra Harana

You all remember Mahabharata.

Here is

MAHABHARATA PICTURISED.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

"BARBER OF SEVILLE"

A Comic opera by Rossini.

29th.—BARBER OF SEVILLE
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—LACME.
5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—LA TRAVIATA
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
8th—IL TROVATORE.
9th—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
10th—ROMEO & JULIET.
11th—BARBER OF SEVILIE.
12th—THE NIGHT OF LOVE.
13th—AIDA.

Matinee 1st May at 5 p. m. "Pagliacci and Special Ballet from La Gioconda."

Matinee 8th May at 5 p. m. "Lacme"

OVERTURE AT 9-30.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

At 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

ONE CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus which is Opposite to Royal Opera House.

Night Priees Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90. downwards.

Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, 1. and Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Thurs. & Friday at 6-30

"The City of Purple Dreams."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

BACKACHE, HEADACHE AND OTHER ACHES SIMPLY MEAN IMPURITIES IN BLOOD.

Otherwise you couldn't have such troubles says a medical man. Purify the blood by drinking a good home-made medicinal water and see how quickly they go. The following simple inexpensive compound will give you the essential constituents of famous natural curative medicinal spring waters, as exactly ascertained by analysis.

The best way to purify the blood quickly is by thoroughly flushing out the kidneys, liver and intestinal tract. Merely taking pills to stimulate or even irritate the liver to temporary convulsive action will not do. You must thoroughly flush out and cleans all the filtering and eliminative organs. This will stop any absorption of poisons into the blood. Now, as regards the poisons already in the blood, there is one sure way to get at them. Simply drink an abundance of alkaline mineral water—two or three tumblerfuls a day being none too many. This, if it is very strongly alkaline, will quickly be absorbed into the blood, since that, of course, is the only way it can reach the kidneys. While in the blood the alkaline water dissolves and neutralises any uric acid or other impurities with which it comes in contact. Then it will be filtered out expelled by the kidneys, taking with it all the impurities it has absorbed while in the blood. The effect of this process will be to relieve pain and impart strength and tone to the while system, which has thus been flushed clear of painful, nerve-depressing, and kidney-clogging impurities. The astonishing benefits are usually noticeable within a day or two. To prepare the alkaline mineral water, merely dissolve in a tumberful of plain hot water a level teaspoonful of the refined compound known by the registered name of Alikia Saltrates, and which any chemist can supply, at small cost.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay mean time. Depth of water is all Private's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h.	m.	ft.	in.	April.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	28	m 6	31	24	7	28	m 1	6	19	0
		7	22a	26	0		0	54a	19	1
Thu.	29	m 8	4	25	2	29	m 2	5	18	2
		8	30a	26	2		2	3a	19	1
Fri	30	m 9	12	26	1	30	m 2	53	17	5
	May	9	18a	26	5	May	3	0a	18	11
Sat.	1	m 9	57	27	0	1	m 3	34	16	8
		9	58a	26	7		3	55a	18	9
Sun.	2	m 10	37	27	8	2	m 4	5	16	2
		10	34a	26	8		4	36a	18	7
Mon.	3	m 11	14	28	1	3	m 4	40	15	9
		11	7a	26	0		5	13a	18	6
Tues.	4	m 0	22a	28	3	4	m 5	39	15	6
							6	17a	18	7

April 28 (Wednesday) Sunrise 6h 13m: .. 7h. 0m
.. 29 (Thursday) .. 6h. 12m .. 7h. 0m.
.. 30 (Friday) .. 6h. 12m .. 7h. 0m.
May 1 (Saturday) .. 6h. 11m. .. 7h. 1m.
.. 2 (Sunday) .. 6h. 11m. .. 7h. 1m
.. 3 (Monday) .. 6h. 10m .. 7h. 1m.
.. 4 (Tuesday) .. 6h. 10m Sunset. 7h. 2m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April,	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	..	11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	..	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	..	25d.	6h.	57-6m. p.m.

News has been received here from Allahabad that the Italian aviator Captain Banga arrived there from Delhi on Sunday and that while landing he ehashed damaging the machine. The aviator was unhurt.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 1 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.752 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8
Dew Point	75.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.751 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	4.5 "
Maximum temparature of Air	90.5 "
Minimum do. do.	79.9 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind	163 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 28th April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Lahore reports a very light shower. Skies have cleared. Humidity is in excess at most stations. Temperature does not differ much from the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 0.11 in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at Kotah and Bikaner. Temperature is below the average in Upper Sind and northwest Rajputana, the deficiency being considerable at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Deesa and Rajkot. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and Deesa. Temperature is in slight excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in slight defect in Berar; night temperature is above the average except at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 1.31 inches of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and night temperature is in defect Mormugao.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.50 inches of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in he southern districts, but is locally above normal in the north. Day temperature is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in east Rajputana, the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, south Malabar and on the west coast of Ceylon. The unsettled conditions in the north have passed away. Weather has improved in the southeast Arabian Sea, and the sea has become smooth at Colombo. Temperature has fallen and is in moderate to large defect in the Punjab and north Rajputana.

Local showers are probable in Malabar the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and the north-east of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th April 1920.

The western disturbance has again given local rain in the Northwest Frontier Province with a few falls in the central Punjab. Wtather is disturbed in the south east Arabian Sea and nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar. Rainfall has al been nearly general in Assam and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, and there have been a few falls in Lower Burma, Bengal and Orissa.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Maymyo half an inch; Cherrapunji one and a half; Silchar three-quarters; Gauhati, Jessore a half; Balasore one; Drosh, Parachinar a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28th APL., 1920

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (26th)	86.5 73 2		93	..	9.91	—0.81
Jask	89.5 68.7		58	..	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	92.2 70.0		68	..	0.82	—3.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.8 71.5		79	0.07	2.15	+0.35
Rawalpindi	74.9 58.1		57	0.03	5.63	—1.60
Lahore	93.3 57.8		55	..	3.33	—0.51
Hissar	103.5 73*8		44	..	1.76	—0.45
Ambala	105.6 71.8		30	..	4.38	—1.40
Delhi	106.0 76.1		34	..	2.32	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	110.4 78.5		23	..	2.10	+0.10
Mainpuri	110.5 74.0		22	..	1.63	—1.07
Jhansi	109.9 8		26	..	0.94	—0.6
Cawnpore	108.9 78.1		29	..	1.45	—0.84
Allahabad	109.7 75.1		21	..	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.7 78.2		40	..	0.78	—0.46
Karachi	86. 74.2		81	..	0.45	—1.22
Ajmer	101.8 77.4		39	..	2.64	+1.18
Jodpur	105.5 73.3		23	..	2.71	+1.03
Kotah	109.6 82.6		19	..	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	86.4 72.4		18	..	0.75	—0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.6 74 5		58	..	0.12	—0.48
Dwarka	87.1 79.5		81	..	1.07	—0.24
Veraval	8 .4 75.9		72	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	105.1 73.9		51	..	2.10	+1.59
Bhavnagar Para	105.8 76.0		47	..	3.68	+3.11
Surat	104.6 75.1		56	..	4.09	+3.63
Ahmedabad	108.9 78.1		49	..	1.30	+0.80
Deesa	107.9 75.0		56	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	104.1 75.6		45	..	3.31	+2.38
Indore	105.6 77.1		51	..	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	105.8 71.3		27	..	1.32	—1.77
Saugor	107.0 78.8		17	..	0.69	—1.74
Hoshangabad	108.9 76.0		29	..	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	108.4 78.3		..		6.64	+5.28
Akola	110.5 77.5		18	..	1.74	—0.49
Amraoti	109.2 84.9		13	..	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	109.4 81.6		34	..	2.09	—1.08
Chanda	107.7 83.0		43	..	2.53	—0.96
Raipur	105.6 80.4		64	..	1.95	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7 80.4		75	..	1.50	+0.80
Ratnagiri	90.0 82.1		88	..	0.78	—0.84
Marmugoa	89.8 81.6		75	0.10	0.73	—0.54
Darwar	90.7 74.0		88	..	5.71	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.1 73.4		28	..	1.82	+0.66
Ahmednagar	105.0 72.0		25	..	4.91	+3.10
Poona	104.0 70.0		51	0.58	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur	105.1 81.0		45	..	2.79	+0.71
Bijapur	103.0 79.1		71	..	2.49	+0.41
Belgaum	94.0 70.9		89	0.46	4.14	+0.56
Aurangabad	105.3 73.3		14	0.01	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	103.9 80.3		31	..	2.10	—0 80
Hyderabad	101.6 82.3		59	..	10.03	+7.10
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.4 76.2		74	2.64	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	91.3 73.9		83	0.81	23.86	+13.66
Cochin	91.7 74.9		79	0.98	2 .51	+10.44
Colombo	87.1 74.5		95	5.55	34.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.1 79.2		72	..	13.48	+5. 9
Bellary	99.3 80.1		54	..	6.31	+3.14
Cuddapah	104.8 82.4		66	..	9.68	+4.13
Madras	95.3 7*.6		69	..	27.00	+5 60
Bangalore	98.4 69.9		66	..	7.80	+2 87
Coimbatore	94.2 72.7		79	..	8.48	+1 58
Trichinopoly	97.7 77.1		77	..	24.40	+14 28
Negapatam	92.1 81.7		69	..	54.67	+33.76

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	..	..	19,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	..	..	..	11,000
" " to Continent	..	..	..	5,000
Futures at New York May	..	..	..	40.90
" " July	..	..	..	39.95
" " Oct.	..	..	..	35.98
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	..	42.00
" " Orleans	..	..	..	41.25
Futures at New Orleans May	..	..	..	39.32
" " Oct.	..	..	..	36.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	..	16¼
Demand Bills	..	..	..	3.61.25
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	..	118

New York, April 27th.

Futures at New York May	..	..	..	40.75
" " July	..	..	..	39.65
" " Oct.	..	..	..	35.80

Liverpool, April 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May.	25.22
July.	24.07
Oct.	24.21
Dec.	22.62

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 28.

Our market was weak to-day. In the Marwadi Bazaar it opened at Rs. 468 for F. G. **Broach** July/August and gradually declined to Rs. 463, at which rate the bazaar closed. To-day the Marwadi Bazaar remained open till 2 p.m. only and the ready market is entirely closed. The closing quotations are as under:—

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 2 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Aug.	463
Fully Good Broach	..	April May	41617
Fully Good Bengal	..	July	284
"	..	May	243
Fine Oomras	..	July	342
"	..	May	331

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 4 p.m. on 27th April 1920

Cotton	..	..	..	..	14,001 Bales
Wheat	..	..	..	..	7,304 Cwts
Linseed	..	..	..	..	6 477 "
Rape etc	..	..	..	..	3,398 "
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	..	452 "
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	Nil. "
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	2,561 "
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	486 "
Jute	..	..	..	..	41,353 "
Myrabolams	..	..	..	..	6 146 "
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	11,169 "
Cowrieseed	..	..	..	..	Nil. "
Grain	..	..	..	..	156 "
Sewar	..	..	..	..	169 "
Spice	..	..	..	..	Nil. "
Barley	..	..	..	..	179 "
Sarlee	..	..	..	..	393 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-8-0.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 2/3 7/16.
D. D. on London 2/3 9/16.
Credit 3 Mad/a 2/4 1/2.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 700.
Credit 3 Mad/a frcs. 795.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 107.
60 days sight Rs. 97.
American Cross Rate dollars 3.77.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 64.60.
London Silver spot D. 65.
London Silver forward D. 64.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Bond 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 58.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dates 96.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per ctnt Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quite steady with good business passing; the undertone is healthy.

Ahd. Advance 2900 N., By. Cotton 1560, By. Dyeing 4100, By. United 2325 N., Century 1400, Cent. India 5850, Colaba 3410, Coorla 3350 Crescent 740, Currimbhoy 1285, David 1840, Fazulbhoy 1955, Finlay 1555, Ind. Malwa 710, Kastoorchand 3000, Kohinoor 4610, Madhowji 4700, New Great 1175, New City 4200, N., Pearls 1390, Premier 300 Shapurji 392/8, Simplex 1185, Standard 3500, Swan 1470, Swadeshi 5825, Tata Mill 2850, Andhra Valley 790, Alcock 1230, By. Burma 585, Bt. Burma Petrol: 23, By. Tramway 1135 xd., By. Steam 500, Bundi 58/8, Ind. Cement 610, Katni ord. 330, Katni defd 1700, New India Insur: 32 pr., Shivrajpur 35, Tata Iron ord. 190 Tata Iron defd. 1040, Tata Hydro. 1200, Tata Oil 490, Scindia Steam 18 pr. Tata Bank 57.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 27.

At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras this evening the rate of interest was raised one per cent. The rate is now nine per cent.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th April, 1920 was 30.045 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Nagaptam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

In India except in Madras circle acceptance of ordinary telegrams between India and Burma is suspended till further notice.

COLLLGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEON OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the M. C. P. S. Examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, held in the current month:—

Final M. C. P. S.—Shambhuprasad Dasrathlal Mehta, Shankar Chintaman Shrikhande.

Second M. C. P. S.—Himatrai Madhavrai Dholakia.

First M. C. P. S.—Venkata Sanjeevarav Bhaganagarapu.

A CATHOLIC HOSPITAL.

An appeal for funds to start a Catholic Hospital with a number of free beds, is being made in Bombay.

A well-equipped and up-to-date Catholic Hospital with a number of free beds for the use of the Catholics of Bombay and its suburbs, is a pressing necessity. Dr. H. De Sa, M.D., who had had charge of his own Hospitals for a good number of years, has been requested to undertake the work and he has consented to do so. It is hoped in the near future to secure the services of the Catholic Sisters of Mercy to take charge of the nursing and welfare of the patients.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as Managing Trustees of the proposed Hospital:—The Hon. Major C. Fernandez, M.D., Mr. James Taylor, Dr. J. B. Catao da Costa, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mr. Peter A. Baptista, J.P., and Dr. H. De Sa, M.D. Messrs. J. L. Britto and J. M. Pereira will act as Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Subscriptions and donations may be forwarded to any member of the Trust Committee or to Messrs. J. L. Britto, J.P., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, J. Mathew Pereira, of International Bank, Matharpacady, Mazagon, and Alexander Boares, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the above Association was held in the St. Teresa's School Hall, Girgaum, on Sunday last. There was a large and representative gathering, hailing from Bombay, Bandra, Salsette and Bassein. Reverend Father D. Remedios presided.

The triennial report of the Association was read by Mr. Joseph Alex Dias and adopted after a brief discussion led by Mr. Caesar D'Mello of Girgaum in connection with the proposed East Indian Hall to be built in Bandra.

Next followed the election of new office-bearers for the next three years. Amongst the more important changes in the offices are:—Mr. P. A. Baptista, J.P., in place of Dr. De Monte, M.D., J.P., was unanimously elected President of the Association in recognition of the immense services which he and his father th elate Mr. Thomas Baptista has done for the community. Mr. Joseph Alex Dias was elected Secretary in place of Mr. J. L. Britto, J.P., the grand old man who was Secretary of the Association and Honorary Editor of the "Bombay East Indian" for the last 30 years. Mr. Caesar D'Mello of Andheri was elected Treasurer in place of Mr. Edward Bocarro, J.P. Messrs Stephen M. Pereira and Edward Bocarro, J.P., were elected Auditors.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring members of the Managing Committee, especially to Mr. J. L. Britto for his yeoman service to the East Indian community for the past 30 years. A vote of thanks to the President of the meeting terminated the proceedings.

SHOCKING CASE OF ELECTROCUTION.

The Deputy Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Ahmed Kasam aged 19 years, who died from electric shock at the Mazagaon Workshops of the P. and O. Dock on the 24th. The deceased was engaged in fixing a wire to the ceiling of the Fitter's Shop when he was struck by the wire. The current was immediately switched off and the deceased was found lying with one leg on a beam and the other hanging down, while the body was lying on the back on another beam. One hand was holding the plyer and the other hanging. He was taken to the hospital and he was found to be dead there; the wires were of 220 volts. They were temporary lighting wires and were coiled and sealed at the ends.

The jury returned a verdict of death from electric shock resulting from the deceased having cut two electric wires which it was not necessary for him to handle.

THEFT ON A STEAMER.

SHARP SENTENCE ON A TALLY-CLERK.

Charles Sidney Brown, an Anglo-Indian, working as a tally-clerk at the Bombay Docks, was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz by Sergeant Colonna with the theft of two bottles of Vibrona, four tins of chocolates and three tins Turf Cigarettes, collectively valued at Rs. 30, from No. 2 hatch of the S. S. Cashga.

It appeared that yesterday morning the attention of Mr R. G. King, the second officer on board the s.s. Cashga, was drawn by a noise at hatch No. 2. He went down there and found the accused smoking inside the hatch with the property concealed some in his pocket and some in the hat. He then handed the accused over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said it was a false charge brought against him at the instigation of another tally clerk, Alphonso, who was on bad terms with him. He was, however, convicted on the evidence and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He had one previous conviction.

INDIFFERENT LANDLORD RE-CONVICTED.

NATIONAL P. R. E. CORP'S ACTIVITIES.

On Tuesday, before Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ebrahim A. Gutta, contractor of the "Kikabhoy Building" in Sankli Street, was fined Rs. 40 for not doing proper repairs in a latrine, where night-soil was found accumulated. For the same offence, he was fined Rs. 30 on the 13th instant. This is due to the complaint made by the National Poor Emergency Corps, to the Deputy Municipal Health Officer, who prosecuted the landlord and got him convicted and fined as above.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

HORNETS (3) BEAT KARACHI RANGERS (2)

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

The trial of strength between the Hornets and the visitors from Karachi in the first round of the Aga Khan Tournament was watched by a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, when a very clean, fast and tricky display ended in a win for the Hornets by the narrow margin of a goal—the scores being three goals to two. The visitors gave an excellent display of combination and close and fast stickwork, their accuracy in passing, dodging and balance between attacking and defensive ranks, being most praiseworthy. There was hardly a weak spot in the team and they had quite as much of the game (if not greater) as the Hornets whose defensive ranks looked completely outmanoeuvred by the Karachi forwards at times—a nippy and clever set who wanted a lot of watching and stopping too. But the visiting attack in spite of clever dodges with beautiful feints features which may be called quite classy (though they were not altogether free from selfishness) lacked sting and a determined finish which alone would have secured them the palm of victory. Science and combination they displayed in every stroke, but all the same there was a strange fatality against their success and they retired beaten to the great disappointment of the vast majority of spectators, who had pinned their faith on them and applauded every bit of good play. The cheering was crescendo when the Karachi visitors equalised and that alone showed that they had captured even local spectators by their really clean, quick and scientific display. Every one of the visitors did very well, but their backs left the Hornets' forwards, especially Hyde and Norman James, unwatched. Quick and resourceful to a degree they made the Hornets' defence gallop for all they were worth and there was hardly a dull moment during the sixty minutes' play. Brothers James at back with Race and Rodrigues in the half-line of the Hornets developed magnificent defensive tactics and staved off repeated onslaughts with great judgment tenacity and alacrity. Downes, Norman James and Hyde were also in great form, but they met with a defence, whose knowledge of taking position and spoiling tactics bore the hall-mark of excellence. Hot pace was kept throughout and an exceedingly interesting and even encounter ended in a victory for the Hornets. That the Karachi forwards could not score oftener than they did was due to their inclination to resort to stick-work instead of clear shooting while within the firing zone. Their clean and classy display won them very deserved popularity and it is to be hoped that they will come again next year even stronger to fight for the Cup.

FIRST HALF.

The operations opened with the Karachi Rangers attacking in vigorous style, but all the same they met with a defence which persistently refused to be beaten. Gradually, however, they cleared the coast and the Hornets' forwards got going. From henceforth, the local forwards, supported by a judicious defence, gave the Karachi defence anxious moments and forced two short corners in quick succession. From the second corner-shot H. James sent in a ripping low shot which found the billet.

Hornets ..... One goal.
Karachi Rangers ..... Nil.

Stung by the reverse, the Karachi Rangers put on spurt and kept up vigorous and incisive attacks on the Hornets' defence, which resisted the onslaughts with all that was best in them. But the tricky and slippery Karachi forwards were not to be kept at bay long and soon after the Hornets' citadel fell, Freytus dodging past the Hornets' backs, nicely put the ball through from close quarters, but from a rather difficult angle, Goddard being unable to judge the flight of the ball, alert though he was. Tremendous cheering from all sides greeted the success of the Karachi men and the score stood one goal all after about twenty minutes' play.

Hornets ..... One goal.
Karachi Rangers ..... One goal.

Continuing to attack the Karachi boys kept the local defence busy and forced a couple of corners which, however, proved abortive. Soon after half-time was called and the teams changed sides with the scores one goal all.

SECOND HALF.

On resuming after the usual respite, the Hornets' front string made a few raids on the Karachi goal, but the backs stood the test well. Attacks followed counter-attacks and they travelled from one end to the other in quick succession. The dashing go-ahead forwards were, however, not to be denied and a brilliant passing bout brought the ball within the Karachi circle and from the melee that followed Hyde secured the lead for the Hornets by beating the Karachi custodian from close quarters.

Hornets ..... Two goals.
Karachi Rangers ..... One goal.

From the bully-off, the game grew very exciting and some thrilling adventures were witnessed in which the umpires' decisions came for much comment. After some mid-field play, both teams were alternately in the offensive. As the game wore on, the Hornets' forwards kept up the attack and Billia, the visitors' custodian, successfully negotiated a couple of rather feeble shots by the Hornets' forwards. Then followed some determined counter-attacks by the Rangers' forwards on the Hornets' goal, but they missed a few fine chances of scoring.

Three minutes before the close, Croning who was left totally unwatched inside the Karachi ring, increased the Hornets' lead by a third goal.

Hornets ..... Three goals
Karachi Rangers ..... One goal.

The Karachi boys, however, forced pace and within the following two minutes reduced the margin of defeat, Fernandez scoring the second goal for the visiting team. Soon after the whistle sounded "No time" and the game ended in a victory for the Hornets, the final scores being—

Hornets ..... Three goals.
Karachi Rangers ..... Two goals.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Goddard; H. James and J. James; C. Rodrigues, F. Race and G. Runcorn; Downes, Croning, N. James, Hyde and J. Rodrigues.

Karachi Rangers:—R. L. Billia; D. Morris and C. Morris; J. P. Douza, F. Sednus and F. Ceaser, Joe D'Costa, L. Rodericks, J. Freytus, L. Fernandez and L. D'Cunha.

Umpires:—Messrs. Bhattacharjee and McIntosh.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medicals (A) vs. G. I. P. Rly., Nagpur.

SECOND CHARITY MATCH.

We are given to understand that a second Charity match will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Sunday next between a combined Lusitanian team and the Karachi Rangers.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In the Beighton Hockey tournament there was only one game played to-night, the unfinished tie between Aligarh and the Rangers. Aligarh qualified themselves for the fourth round by beating the Rangers by two goals to nil. Aligarh were stronger in attack their combination and shooting being pretty and effective, while defence stuborn and sound was the forte of the Rangers. One curious feature of the play was that each side assumed the aggressive alternately. In the first half the Rangers were all over their opponents and if their inner forwards could make the most of the three opportunities that came their way the fate of Aligarh team would have been sealed. But they threw these chances away. On charging ends aspect of the play was completely changed and it was Aligarh who forced the Rangers on the defensive scoring two neat goals about midway through the second moiety. The game was witnessed by large crowd and was played on the Calcutta ground.

MORADABAD COLLISION.

CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MUSSOORIE, April 27.

Deaths and injuries in the Moradabad collision were confined to third class passengers in the first two bogies, the majority being pinned under the debris and burnt to death. A number of Gurkha soldiers are reproted as casualties in the first bogie. The only European passengers were the Hercules Ross, of the Railway Police with his wife, Professor Wall of Allahabad and an army Major who were in the centre of the train and escaped unhurt. The engine staff were uninjured, but the forward guard had his head cut off, the body being subsequently burnt.

GER ANS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The European Association recently addressed a letter to the Government of India taking strong exception to the action of the Government in having exempted three former German residents of Bangalore, namely Messrs. Maisch, Krembiegel and Wecksler from repatriation and having allowed them to return to Bangalore. The Government have now replied to the European Association stating that Mr. Maisch has resided in India for 34 years, and Krumbiegel for 17 years. Both have severed all connections with Germany, both are married to British-born wives and their children are British subjects by birth, having been born in India or in the United Kingdom. Both have daughters married to British officers and Mr. Maisch has a son who served in the British Army. It would have been inconsistent with the policy which the Government of India have decided to follow if, in these circumstances, Messrs. Maisch and Krumbiegel had been repatriated. As regards Mr. Wecksler his claim to be of Russian nationality is under investigation and the decision in his case will depend upon the recognition of his claim.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE PEARL NECKLACE.

As Lady Hepper will be leaving for England in a few days, it is requested that any further contributions of pearls cash to the Children's Welfare Grea Pearl Necklace Lottery Fund may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer at the Prince of Wales Museum, Esplanade Road, Bombay. The end of th time for buying tickets in this unique Lottery, with its many prizes that represent fortunes, is now close at hand, and the lottery will be drawn next month, under the supervision of Her Excellency, the Honourable Lady Lloyd, and the names of the fortunate winners published.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The weather continues disturbed in the South-east Arabian Sea and South of the Bay and few falls of rain have occurred in Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, Malabar, South-east Madras, and Lower Burma. Western disturbance has given few falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and is passing away eastwards. Rain has also fallen generally in Assam, locally in Upper Burma and at few stations in East Rajputana.

The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one inch, Silchar one and a half, Sonemarg Drosh a half, Marmagao one and a half, Belgaum, Pamban a half.

Forecast:—Diminution in Kashmir and extension into Bengal.

"UNJUST AND UNRIGHTEOUS"

SHOULD INDIA SIGN TURKISH TREATY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As it appears from the morning's telegrams the Allies have settled the terms of the proposed treaty with Turkey. The terms as you say are unjust and unrighteous. The mandatory system was originated by President Wilson. But I am afraid he and the people of the United States have now no faith in the system as developed in Europe. I am inclined to believe that a mandate is another name for annexation. Let us, "wait and see". But for the present a delicate question arises. India has a right and unfortunately a duty to sign all treaties with our quandom enemies though the same may be settled in accordance or against the wishes of the Indian people. The question is—whether India is going to sign the present treaty with Turkey, and if so who is to do it? We know that the Indian Delegates including the Secretary of State for India pressed the claims and aspirations of the Indian Moslem in the Peace Conference. We also know that the Government of India did the same in the dispatches to the Home Government; most of these claims have been disallowed. If the Secretary of India were to sign this treaty on behalf of India, he will do so against the wishes of India and against his own conscience. I think the proper course would be not to call upon India to sign the treaty and to pass a resolution in the Indian Legislative Council stating that the State of War beween India and Turkey has ceased.—Yours, etc.

W.

Bombay, April 28.

THE AMIR AND KHILAFAT.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee sends us the following English version of the speech made by the Amir of Afghanistan on the occasion of the anniversary of his late father:—

To-day I feel sorry not only at the remembrance of my venerable father but also at the present extremely critical condition of the whole Islamic world. May God save the Moslem community from annihilation! At this time certain tribulations are prevalent in the Moslem world. The Ottoman Empire is involved in the most sorrowful conditions. Mutual differences gave an opportunity to the enemies of Islam to harm the Turks. The Allied Powers are determined to put an end to the Khilafat, though America has formally declared neutrality and France has expressed different opinions in the matter.

We do not believe that the British are fully determined to that end, because they desire the friendship of Afghanistan which would be impossible under such circumstances.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the whole of India has strongly persisted in the maintenance of Khilafat. Molvi Mohamed Ali and Molvi Shaukat Ali, the two political leaders of India, representing the general sentiment of India, say that the question of Khilafat must be decided in strict accordance with the demands of the Mussalmans, otherwise they would either declare Jehad or do Hijrat (emigrate). Hindus are also one with them and are determined to accompany the Mussalmans in leaving their beloved country for the sake of Khilafat. Afghanistan with its extension and capacity is heartily prepared to cordially welcome such emigrants as are determined to do *hijrat* in the way of Allah, inasmuch as the question is a religious one.

My pen is the pen of you, the Afghan, (shouts of appreciation and recognition). I have written to the British Government that the subordination of the Khalifa to any power and the interference of any Non-Moslem power in the question of Khilafat is a thing to which Islam or any of the Moslems cannot possibly agree. It is impossible for the self-respecting Afghanistan to accept any adverse decision. The policy adopted by Russia naturally attracts the Moslem world, and the freedom of Khiva and Bokhara is recognised by the Russian Government as a result of which two new Islamic kingdoms have sprung up. We therefore wish to convey our thanks to Russia through her Ambassadors.

Non-Moslems Powers, hearing the Islamic brotherhood, think that it is planned for their destruction. But the fact is that it is intended for the progress and welfare of the Mussalmans themselves. The Mussalmans desire mutual harmony simply to ameliorate their condition. If there is no sacrifice for such Islamic brotherhood and progress and if the Arghan and the whole of the Islamic world hesitate to lay down their lives for spreading the truth of God then we should say good-bye to Islam. God forbid that it should come to such a pass. God alone is the Protector of Islam, but the welfare and the very existence of the Moslem world depends upon the sacrifice they would make. God is witness that we do not attach the least value to our lives and to our kingdom against those people who want the extirpation of Islam.

I am, of course, sorry that my lamented father was murdered by some cruel hands; every one's father dies but not so tragically. This sorrow of mine, however, is nothing as compared to that I feel at this critical situation of Islam. I pray to God that He may keep the Islamic world under His protection, and save Afghanistan from the trouble and may enable me to serve you successfully. You ought to unite yourselves and attach no value to your lives whatsoever in the cause of Khilafat. We trust that England and her statesmen will not displease the Islamic world in general and Afghanistan in particular.

A press communique says:—On leaving Simla to take up his appointment as Development Commissioner in Burma, Mr. J. Mackenna has resigned his appointment as President of the Indian Sugar Committee with effect from the afternoon of the 26th of April. From the same date, Mr. F. Noyce has been appointed to the presidency of the Committee.

CHARGE AGAINST INSP. DYER.

FURTHER HEARING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Superintendent Carter charged Inspector Dyer with causing hurt to Shaik Imam Shaik Baban, a mistry in the employ of the Public Works Department for the purpose of extorting information while he (the complainant) was in police custody.

The details of the previous hearings of this case have been duly reported in these columns.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Godinho, pleader with Mr. Salazar, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Godinho continued further cross-examining the complainant who said that when the accused assaulted him the distance between him and the latter was of eight inches. He felt great pains the whole night. He could get up, but only by placing his hand on the side. He could walk also, but in the same manner. He was placed before Superintendent Sykes at about 8 a.m., but he was not sure if it was exactly 8 o'clock. He did not tell Mr. Sykes that he was feeling pains at the side because he was not asked to state that. Mr. Sykes also, did not ask him if he was assaulted or whether he was feeling pains. Anwar Haque and Sohni took him to Dr. Reghe. He did not know if Dr. Reghe was known to Sohni. At the J. J. Hospital too, he did not tell any body that he was assaulted by the Police. Two hours after he had returned from the J. J. Hospital Anwar Haque took down his statement. The statement was written by Anwar Haque. He remembered when Superintendent Sykes came to his hut. He also remembered that another statement was taken down by Mr. Sykes, who asked him to sign on it. But he refused to sign because he had high fever at the time. He did not remember if the statement was explained to him in Hindustani. Besides the accused nobody had assaulted him. He did not remember if he had told Mr. Sykes that besides the accused he was roughly handed by a Hindu who was a police sepoy. He never takes liquor and he did not take any liquor on the date of the incident. He remembered Mr. Carter, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Police came to his hut the following morning (i.e. the morning following the evening on which Messrs. Sykes and Dver had been to his hut). His first statement was then read out to him and he was asked if he would sign on it. That was the statement which had been taken down by Anwar Haque and subsequently forwarded to the Commissioner of Police by the Executive Engineer.

"FIRST INFORMATION."

Mr. Godinho now raised a question that the statement on which did not bear the complainant's signature could not be used as the "first information" but the magistrate held that that statement was forwarded to the Police by the Executive Engineer with a letter and the police accepted it as the "first information."?

Continuing, the complainant replied that the accused slapped him with the right hand but he did not see if there was a ring on any of the accused's right fingers. But he felt something like a ring.

Mr. Godinho now applied for the "first information" and the Magistrate ordered it to be given to him whereupon Inspector Finan contended that the document which they called the "first information" was not admitted as that by Mr. Godinho, because it was not signed by the complainant.

The Magistrate:—Mr. Godinho wants the "first information" and you are to tender to him the document which you so call, as he is entitled to it.

Inspector Finan then tendered the "first information" to Mr. Godinho who began to cross-examine the complainant on it. The complainant said half an hour after he had reached his hut he got fever. He had slight fever when the statement was taken down by Anwar Haque. Anwar Haque brought the paper from his office and the statement was written on it. The complainant then changed his last sentence and said Anwar Haque brought the paper but he did not know from where, most probably from the office. Anwar Haque put down the facts as he dictated to him. He did not tell Anwar Haque while taking down the statement that the accused had told him to show the "Moghlai Kanun." He did not tell him (Anwar Haque) that the police forced him to open the door of his hut. He did not remember having told Anwar Haque that because he did not allow the police to search his hut they sent for their Inspector. He told Anwar Haque that Bairo Guvind was driven out of the Police station by the sepoys and not by the Inspector. He did not tell Anwar Haque that the accused dealt him a blow on the chest. He told him that both the times he was floored with the stick. He did not describe to Anwar Haque what kind of stick it was. He told Anwar that the accused had given him only one slap on the forehead. He did not say that the accused gave him one slap over the left eye and another slap under it. He did not tell Anwar Hakue that his beard had been pulled by the accused. He never went to Mr. Carter's office.

At this stage, Mr. Godinho closed his cross-examination of the complainant and Mr. Finan was asked to re-examine the complainant but he could not do that as no copy of notes of the previous hearing was supplied to him till then. Further hearing was postponed to 3-30 p.m., to-morrow.

FIRE IN A JUTE GODOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

A serious fire broke out at Ralli Brothers' jute godowns at Cossipur to-day. Nearly two thousand bales of jute were destroyed. The total loss is estimated over a lakh of rupees.

CITY'S HEALTH.

MARKED DECREASE IN TOTAL MORTALITY.

INCREASE IN DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

The following are extracts from the Bombay Municipal Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1920:—

The population of Bombay now is an unknown quantity. As enumerated at the Census in 1911, it was 979,445. Dr. Turner appears, from the several reports submitted in the early part of 1919, to have estimated the population at two to three lakhs over that figure. The City furnishes ample evidence of overcrowding everywhere. Tramway figures of passengers conveyed which have been quoted in the past as part such evidence, show that compared with the first three months of 1919, 3,847,564 passengers were conveyed during the quarter under report—or an average monthly increase of 1,282,521. It is therefore necessary, in discussing the vital statistics, to bear in mind the increase that has taken place in the population of the City. The health conditions of the City during the quarter show appreciable improvement on those not only of the preceding quarter but also of the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The pleasing feature of the quarter is that though a labour strike occurred in January 1920 as in the corresponding month of 1919 and lasted much longer and was not of less magnitude, the City was practically free from Cholera or other infectious disease; 1919 Cholera was epidemic and, owing to the strike, attained appalling proportions and caused 8,229 deaths in the quarter. There was a marked decrease in mortality from almost every principal cause of death.

The mortality from Plague (61) was the lowest registered in the first quarter of any year since 1897. Influenza, however, showed an increase of 758 deaths and Enteric Fever of 34. The net result was a reduction in the total mortality of 11,095. The number of deaths returned as due to Influenza was 865 against 470 in the preceding quarter and 107 in the corresponding quarter of 1919; this figure includes 29 deaths from this cause in the War Hospitals in the City. The Infant mortality during the quarter was 2,512 against 3,465 in the first quarter of 1919.

The number of births registered (4,665) was 465 less than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

The infant mortality (2,512) exceeded the mean of the corresponding quarters of the decennium by 349.

4,665 live births were registered in the City during the quarter, being 610 less than the corresponding quarter of 1919, and 1,092 less than in the previous quarter.

The mortality from all causes registered in the City during the quarter was 12,738; this was lower by 11,095 than in the corresponding quarter of 1919 (23,833).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox registered 347 attacks during the period against 329 in the corresponding quarter of 1919. 47 in January, 94 in February and 206 in March. 18 of the cases were imported. The total number of deaths due to Small-pox during the quarter was 139, being 97 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1919, but 122 more than in the preceding quarter. Cholera registered 2 cases in the quarter in January and they proved fatal. The number of deaths from Plague registered during the quarter was 61.

During the quarter under review, 520 deaths from Tuberculosis, (475 from Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 45 from other Tubercular Diseases) were registered against 671 in the preceding quarter and 616 in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

85 cases of Enteric Fever and 48 deaths from it were registered during the quarter as against 35 cases and 14 deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1919.

Influenza registered 865 deaths (including 29 among the inmates of War Hospitals) during the quarter against 107 in the corresponding period of 1919 and 470 in the preceding quarter. 688 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were reported during the quarter, 213 by private Medical Practitioners, 63 by the different War Hospitals and 468 by the District Registrars.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The total mortality from all causes during the quarter was 12,738, being 619 more than in the preceding quarter but 11,095 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1919.

From Hydrophobia 3 deaths were registered against 2 in the first quarter of 1919.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age was 4,025 against 3,959 in the preceding quarter and 6,173 in the corresponding quarter of 1919.

It will thus be seen from the table that 1,000 deaths were due to Pneumonia and 775 to Bronchitis. Small-pox and Measles respectively caused 55 and 54 deaths. Congenital Debility registered 700 deaths; from Diarrhoea and Enteritis 237 deaths were registered and from Dysentery 61 deaths.

During the quarter, 6,353 visits were paid to houses, chawls and huts by the Nurses working under the District Registrars and they inquired into 515 cases of ordinary sickness, 83 cases of infectious diseases and 230 deaths amongst the female population of the City. They also attended 343 confinements and ascertained 2,158 births.

Relief in the shape of necessaries and comforts to poor women during confinement was dispensed in 73 cases, against 99 in the preceding quarter and 36 in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar has consented to preside over the first session of the Kanara District Conference, which will hold its sittings at Karwar on the 15th, 16th and 17th proximo. Mr. M. V. Kaikini has been elected chairman of the Reception committee.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, April 29, 1920.

THE NEW DANGER.

The end of the Great War was expected to usher in an era of international good-will. A disillusioned world is realising, with a sick heart, the gradual destruction of a new hope which the moral idealism of those, who sacrificed their all in the war, had given to struggling and suffering humanity. The new hope was cherished nowhere more strongly than in the British Empire. Common danger and common efforts and sacrifices put forth to avert it, had induced a solidarity of feeling among the members of the British Empire, presenting to an admiring world an object-lesson in co-operative endeavour That solidarity of feeling was genuine and widespread. It would be wrong to underestimate its extent and intensity and the good that it did during the war. It would be wrong to say that has ceased to exist with the common danger which evoked it. There are high-minded men in all parts of the Empire—especially in Britain—who are anxious to see that the solidarity of feeling and aim becomes the determining force of policy and action in the work-a-day politics of the Empire. But it is idle to ignore the fact that so far as the majority of the people in the Empire are concerned, they are either insensible or indifferent to this consideration or are influenced by quite other motives of action. And here lies a great danger to the creation of a new world-order of amity, good-will and co-opetrative effort. The danger is revealed in the treatment meted out to the coloured subjects of the King-Emperor by white Colonials. The danger cannot be averted unless the idea underlying the treatment is borne in mind. The idea is that the whites are the chosen people for whose benefit the Empire mainly exists. The idea is fostered by the pernicious doctrine of aggressive economic imperialism and by racial antagonism.

The communication from Mr. C. F. Andrews which we publish elsewhere indicates the extent of the new danger and is a warning that must be heard betimes by all who are interested in the well-being of the Empire and the orderly progress of humanity. The fact that there are parts of the Empire where Indians are welcomed and treated well only brings into relief the extent and intensity of the danger where it does exist. The storm-centres are East Africa and South Africa, especially the Transvaal. In the Transvaal, according to the testimony of the most careful and thoughtful statesmen, as Mr. Andrews says, the position is far worse than that in 1913-14 and the South African parliamentary situation is distinctly unfavourable; and that the atmosphere of British East Africa is highly inflammable is reflected in the demand for equality of treatment and removal of disabilities made by the Deputation of the Overseas Association and the East African Indian Delegation which waited on Mr. Montagu and Lord Milner last week. The following passage from a letter which Mr. Andrews wrote to Dr. Rabindranath from East Africa gives some ideas of the intolerable situation in East Africa:

> The greed and rapacity and cruelty of which I have heard is simply atrocious. And these very Europeans who do these things are now laying the blame on the Indians and attempting to drive them out of the country! My whole heart is sick out here with it all and I long to get away from it.

That in South Africa the situation is not less menacing is revealed in the official report of the proceedings of the Congress which was held in Pretoria in September last under the auspices of the South African League. The report is most disconcerting to read and the following from the speech of one of the speakers is typical of the dangerous sentiments that inspire not a few South Africans:

> "And it may have to be a question of expropriating the rights of those Indians in these territories. Now let me use a strong expression, and that is, that in God's name to sink everything political and otherwise, and join hands to combat this evil, in the same spirit that we would combat any other enemy who would attempt to take away our country. (Loud cheers.) The Indian is just as much a danger in his presence in our social life as if he came along armed with the modern weapons of warfare, bombs and other instruments of destruction. *He is as poisonous as the very worst of the poison gas invented by our late enemies, the Germans.*" (Italics are ours.)

Racial anomosity could not further go.

We leave it to our readers to imagine how unfavourable is the atmosphere for the securing of just and humane treatment to Indians in a place where sentiments such as these are appreciated and applauded. They point to an imminent menace to the solidarity of the Empire and the urgent duty of concerting measures to combat it. That the cause of Indians is not without friends in England is evidenced by the number of eminent Englishmen who waited on Mr. Montagu and Lord Milner. Nor are professions of sympathy from official quarters lacking. In reply to a demand by Major-General Seely for a declaration of policy, Col. Amery said that "the Colonies were governed, not in the interests of this country (England) or any one section of white population, but in the interests of every section. All peoples living in the Colonies could develope their well-being and were equally entitled to the care and consideration of the Colonial Office." Col. Amery gave the case away by insisting that this was no new policy. For if the policy is not changed, then, having regard to what is actually happening it is a policy that protects actions dictated by racial antagonism. This is a policy not inconsistent with the antecedents of Lord Milner whose attitude, we are not surprised to find, has greatly disappointed the Deputation. The danger of this policy is aggravated by the fact that the Colonial Office loves, for obvious reasons, to work in secret. It is imperative, therefore, that the designs which it encourages must be frustrated. This can only be done by the public in India realising the gravity of the situation and doing their duty. That duty has not yet been adequately performed. The East African Indian Deputation has now appealed for the strong support which the pressure of public opinion in this country alone can give to it and to Mr. Montagu. Will that support be forthcoming in the full measure that the need of the situation demands?

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

The communication, which we publish in another column, from Mr. K. M. Munshi on the subject of revenue collections in Broach district will, we hope, receive the serious consideration it deserves at the hands of both the authorities and the public. That suspended land revenues might be recovered subsequently in favourable years is a rule which forms a part and parcel of the land revenue policy of the State in British India, though strictly speaking it is unfair to the tenant to oblige him to make good the State's loss when he himself has suffered to an equal extent through circumstances beyond his control and even that of the State. However, the State in India has long been accustomed to demand its pound of flesh. If there has been a partial failure of the crops, this year, as Mr. Munshi says there has been, then the agriculturists of the district are certainly entitled to a demand that the collection of last year's arrears should be postponed to a favourable occasion and not forced on them when they find it hard to keep body and soul together. Mr. Munshi states that the cotton crop this year in most of the villages of Broach taluka is about 6 to 8 annas in a rupee of the expected crop, while the crop of *Jowar, tuver* and wheat has also been partially damaged by the floods. Even in these circumstances the agriculturists have paid the revenue for the current year, but they are unable to pay simultaneously the arrears of last year's suspended revenue. Mr. Munshi says that Mr. Desai, the Deputy Collector, who was told to investigate into the grievances of the agriculturists made a tour of fourteen villages in the space of three days. If Mr. Munshi is correctly informed, Mr. Desai's enquiries could have been only of a very perfunctory character. And yet, on the basis of Mr. Desai's report full recovery of arrears has been ordered and it is easy to imagine, the hardships which the villagers will be called upon to face with a view to meet the sirkar's demand. It is a pity that the local revenue authorities should pursue such a thoughtless and Shylockian policy. Can they not postpone the recovery to a more favourable date? The lesson of Kaira is apparently lost on them. Mr. Munshi also refers to the hardships imposed on the rayats of Ankleshwar taluka by the levy of Chauthai, or penalty for failure to pay the assessment in time. Having regard to the fact that there had been a serious failure of the crop, to the extent of 10 annas in the rupee, according to Mr. Munshi, and that the crop was still on the plant, the slight delays in payment of assessment might have been overlooked. The unseemly haste which the local officials are displaying in levying Chauthai in the midst of the other hardships which the agriculturists are suffering from, cannot too strongly be condemned. We hope the attention of Sir George Lloyd and his colleagues will be drawn to these unnecessarily harsh operations of the revenue authorities in Broach district and that they will institute an independent enquiry into the conditions in that district so that, if the rayats' grievances are genuine, a more sympathetic and considerate policy may be followed in the collection of revenue.

Notes of the Day.

U. S. Presidency.

Though there is plenty of time for the nominations for the U. S. Presidency and for the rival campaigns to begin in earnest, the situation, so far as the Democratic Party is concerned, is obscured by the uncertainty regarding Dr. Wilson's own candidature. First of all there is his health to be considered. It is still problematical whether he will have sufficiently recovered by March next to be able to enter into the contest and to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency, should he be favoured by fortune again. The outside world is still in the dark as to the exact nature of Dr. Wilson's illness and the extent of the recovery he has made so far. Dr. Wilson himself has remained silent on the point whether he will seek renomination for the third time or whether he has in view any other approved candidate. In case he declines to stand, there are few Democratic candidates who have made their mark in American politics. Some friends of Mr. Davis, the U. S. Ambassador to the court of St. James, have urged him to stand. Unless Dr. Wilson's party strongly backs him up Mr. Davis will have little chance of success. It is not known whether Mr. Bryan, the "eternal candidate" for the Presidency, will wish to tempt fortune once more. On the Republican side, four persons have so far declared their intention of seeking nomination, Mr. Hoover, General Wood, Governor Lowden of Illinois and Senator Johnson of California. Mr. Taft's intentions are yet unknown, but one need not be surprised if at the right moment he too should seek election. Governor Lowden is stated to be a very rich man, so rich indeed that Senator Johnson has made open allegations against him, as well as against General Wood, of bribery and "purchase of the Presidency". But these are the usual compliments which American candidates pay to their rivals in the field and hence one need not take them seriously. Mr. Hoover's record in connection with the organisation of famine relief in Europe and the peace negotiations with Germany, is a highly creditable one and he will be perhaps the best candidate that the Republicans can choose. On the whole, therefore, it seems extremely likely that if Dr. Wilson does not enter the lists, the fight between the Republicans and the Democrats will be a close and hard one.

"Prosperous" Egypt.

We have been repeatedly hearing of late about the "unexampled prosperity" of Egyyt and about the ingratitude of the Nationalist agitators there who wanted to disturb the equanimity of the fellaheen, who were quite contented with their lot under the prevailing regime. Our well-informed and unbiassed Anglo-Indian contemporary of Allahabad told us the other day that "the British have been instrumental in adding enormously to the wealth of the Egyptians and in saving them from the grievous consequences which would have befallen them during the period when the price of their staple crop, cotton, suffered a ruinous fall." Quite a different tale, however, is told by a correspondent of the "Morning Post," whom few will accuse of any undue partiality for Egyptian nationalism. Here is what he says in one of the issues of the journal received by the last mail:—

> The present economic conditions also make for unrest The food shortage is really serious, and unless something is done soon the proletariat of the towns will be in danger of something approaching starvation. The cost of living is mounting by leaps and bounds, and pressing with great hardship on all classes except the larger and middle landowners, who are getting fantastic prices for their cotton. In parts of Upper Egypt the food shortage reached the acute stage some time ago.

The correspondent also lets in light on some dark corners of present-day politics in Egypt, revealing that all is not well in that country as attempted to be made out in interested quarters. The correspondent writes with reference to the Milner Mission:

> "The length to which bureaucratic methods have gone in Egypt have been well shown by the efforts that have been made to prevent Sir William Willcocks from being heard."

That a person of the position and experience of Sir William Willcocks should have been boycotted by the Mission, shows what value the Mission attached to unvarnished facts apart from generalisations about the "prosperous" conditions in Egypt and the undiluted "blessings" of the present regime.

Indians As Administrators.

The "Westminster Gazette" writes:—

> "To the "Daily Express" we owe the news that Lord Sinha is to be appointed Governor of Bengal. If that be true, it will be a new and very welcome departure that an Indian should be selected for one of the great offices in his own country. Nothing could more emphatically mark the reality of our desire to associate Indians with the government of India. Lord Sinha is an able man, and the first Indian to sit in the House of Lords and become Under Secretary for India, which country, with the Maharajah of Bikanir, he represented at the Peace Conference. He has made a very marked impression in handling the work given him and he should be a distinguished Governor of Bengal."

That there have been others among Indians besides Lord Sinha capable of discharging administrative responsibilities of equally onerous character can be proved by reference to the records of Indian administrators in the Indian States like those of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Gwalior, Indore and others. If a Sir T. Madhav Rao or a Sir Salar Jung or a Sir Dinkar Rao could administer large States successfully, even at times of grave crises, could it be reasonably contended that there is lack of administrative talent in India? In our own days, a Romesh Dutt, a Visvesvaraya or a V. P. Madhav Rao, could easily challenge comparison with the ablest administrators that the British in India could show. We make no reference to what a Pherozeshah Mehta, a Gokhale and the rest of the galaxy of departed and living Congress patriots would have achieved if they had been given the opportunity to exercise their brilliant gifts. The tragedy of the waste of talent under the British aegis so far has been one of the greatest blots on that rule.

The Worli Lease.

The proposal which Mr. Gorrie has brought before the Bombay Improvement Trust to grant a lease of 50 acres of the choicest land at Worli to the European Association at the rate of Rs. 30 per yard is not acceptable. The concession offered to the Association is too excessively generous to be fair either to the Trust or to the public of Bombay. At Tuesday's meeting of the Board, the assertion of some of the Indian members that the market value of the land proposed to be leased to the Association is Rs. 70 was not challenged by any of the Trustees present, nor by Mr. Gorrie, the mover of the proposal in question. What justification is there for the Board to lease the land to the Association at so low a rental as Rs. 30 per square yard, inflicting a loss on the Trust to the extent of a crore of rupees, as calculated by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta? Is it fair to the rest of the public of Bombay that so choice and so large a slice of land should be conferred on a small community? Was it for thus benefiting the favoured classes that the poor fisherfolk of Worli were evicted from their ancestral homes? Let all the communities, including the European, be provided with facilities for housing, but the Improvement Trust should not proceed about it in a such a way as to favour one community at the cost of others. Let the European Association be given a plot of land at Worli by all means, but they should have it on the same terms and on the same scale as would be offered to other communities by the Trust. Looking to the limited extent of available land in the suburbs of Bombay and the pressing need of other communities also, we think that the Trust would be well advised if it gave a maximum of 25 acres of land at, say, Rs. 50 per yard.

TURKEY DISMEMBERED.

THE RICH SPOILS.

The "Peace-Makers", assembled at San Remo, have practically given their terrible verdict in the Turkish case. Britain has been entrusted with mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine. France has been given mandate for Syria. The fate of Smyrna and Armenia has been practically settled on similar lines. The worthy judges have awarded themselves selected slices from the Turkish territory.

Mespot.

Mesopotamia has been under the Turkish rule from well-nigh the sixteenth century. It contains the ruins of many ancient cities and centres of former civilizations, as well as the network of ancient canals that formed Babylonia. It is one of the most fertile lands in the Middle East. Mesopotamia comes from two Greek words, *mesos*, middle; and *potamos*, a river. The idea is the same as that in *dooab*, the country between two rivers. Hence the Arabs call it EL Jezireh, the island. Here are some of the most important towns of the Ottoman Empire, Baghdad, Basra and Mosul for instance. Baghdad is called "Abode of Peace." It is known to be one of the most prosperous cities in the Muslim world, a great emporium of trade. Mosul, as is famous, has Oil. Meanwhile, Emir Abdullah has declared himself King of Mesopotamia.

Palestine.

Palestine is another country to be handed over to Britain. Here is the famous town of Jerusalem, the "Heir of Peace." It is rich in minerals, and the cultivation of orange is remarkable. Emir Feisul has already proclaimed himself the King of the place.

Syria.

Syria will be taken up by France. Here petroleum is plenty and asphalt abundant. It includes the vilayets of Aleppo, Beyrout and Syria. Aleppo has been the chief caravan station between the Euphrates and the Gulf of Alexandretta. It stands at the meeting point of several trade routes. Before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and the sea-route to India, it was one of the greatest trading cities in the world. Beyrout is a fine commercial city situated on the Syrian coast. Here also Emir Feisul has been crowned King.

Armenia.

Here soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, hemp, tobacco and raw silk. Mineral resources are also ample. Naphta, sulphur, bitumen and nitre abound, while the mountains yield gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles. The chief towns are Erzerum, Kars and Van. Erzerum stands near the source of one of the two arms of the Euphrates, at the height of 6,500 feet. "It is the most advanced bulwark of Turkey towards Russia." Van is famous for pure air and beautiful gardens.

Smyrna.

The city of Smyrna is far the largest city in Asia Minor and constitutes a huge commercial city. It also forms a junction for several railways.

Thus, as will be seen from the above facts, Turkey is going to be deprived of its fertile pieces of territory.

KHILAFAT AGITATION.

"C. AND M. GAZETTE'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 27.

Commenting on the Khilafat agitation and the formation of Khadam-ul-Mohajireen at Delhi the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—We need not labour the artificiality or stupidity of the proceeding, but we might point out that Delhi has become a centre of very violent Khilafat propaganda. The chief Imam of the Jumma Masjid has been temporarily suspended by enthusiasts because of his refusal to give up his titles and altogether our extremis friends in the Moslem community are doing their best to damage the cause of for which the Government of India and Mr. Montagu have so strongly pleaded".

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 28.

On account of the Hunter Committee's report not being published the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for the 23rd May at Benares has been adjourned *sine die*.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE

4TH ANNIVERSARY.

The fourth anniversary of the Indian Home Rule League was celebrated last night at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Mr. Yashavent Vishnu Nane presiding, when resolutions urging Mr. Horniman's release and protesting against the coercing legislatures of British East Africa were unanimously passed.

Official and Personal.

The "Pioneer" states that Sir George Lowndes is shortly going on two months' leave and it is understood that Mr. Middiman, Secretary in the Legislative Department, will act for him in his absence.

ANTI-ASIATIC CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA.

SITUATION EXTREMELY STRAINED.

Mr. ANDREWS' STATEMENT.

NEED OF INDIAN AGITATION

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")

LONDON, April 27.

The members of the East African Indian Delegation are greatly dissatisfied with the attitude of the Colonial Office towards their grievances and claims, particularly the eply given to the Deputation of Overseas Association and Delegation on he 19th by Lord Milner.

Mr. Montagu received the deputation cordially, promising all assistance. Lord Milner, however, prefacing his remarks with the statement that he would not take the same view as the Secretary for State for India was non-committal, except in promising that the Indian grievances should be mitigated, if not removed.

The Deputation seek definite assurance that all disabilities be removed and equal treatment in every respect, franchise, representation landholding, etcetra guaranteed and cannot understand that there need be any difficulty in giving such a simple assurance of just treatment.

At Lord Milner's request the interview was treated as private, whereas the Deputation feel publicity for their case and everything said about it by Government is essential. Nothing satisfactory is likely to be done while the Colonial Office works in secret.

The deputation now look for strong support from India whence pressure of public opinion will greatly strengthen Mr. Montagu's hands in pressing the Indian case on the Colonial Office, and when decision has to be taken by the whole Cabine on the conflicting views of India and the Colonial Office.

MR. ANDREWS STATEMENT

The following communication has been given to the Associated Press by Mr. C. F. Andrews with regard to his visit to Central, East and South Africa.

UGANDA AND OTHER PLACES.

In Uganda, Zanzibar, Rhodesia and Nyassaland, the Indian situation is good. Indians are regarded as desirable residents, and the economic value of Indian Industry and Commerce is recognised.

In Uganda the highly intelligent people of the country have deliberately expressed, through their own representative council, their wish for further Indian colonists for the development of their commerce. The recently published Economic Report is also, on the whole, favourable to Indian settlement.

In Rhodesia, Indians have the same rights of franchise as in the Cape Province of the South African Union. In both these countries, in consequences, Indians are contented.

In Nyassaland, most of the pioneer railway and commercial work has been carried out by Indian traders and artisans. The administration views with favour Indian settlement.

Zanzibar has a large Indian population, which is both prosperous and contented. The Resident is respected by all Indians of the Island.

IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Outside the British Territory, I spent a considerable time in the Portuguese East Africa. The Republican Government has treated Indian residents with every courtesy and consideration. Equal rights have been granted them in practically every sphere of life, and Indians from Goa have been appointed to some of the highest positions in the Colony. There are no racial distinctions.

IN E. AFRICA AND TRANSVAAL

In contrast with this, the situation in British East Africa and in the Transvaal has become so strained, owing to race animosity, that an explosion of racial passion is possible at any moment. The most careful and thoughtful statesman in the South African Union told me, that the Indian position in the Transvaal was far worse than that in 1913-1914. I regard the atmosphere of British East Africa as no less highly inflammable. It has been a common belief in the past that economic causes were the chief factors in this tension; but after examining all the evidence on the spot, I am convinced that the racial factor is the greatest. I have seen with my own eyes racial treatment of Indians which fully bears out this opinion.

IN NATAL.

In Natal I met with certain surprises. There was a distinct wish, in important disections, to conciliate Indian sentiment, and to avoid the extreme anti-Asiatic attitude of the Transvaal. A great deal of the bitterness of the years 1913-14 had subsided. But, on the other hand, the Indian labourers on the sugar plantations had not been able to rise (as they should have done) after the stoppage of all indentured recruiting from India in 1910-11. The ex-indentured Indians, who had served their term of contract, had not improved their lot in life. Indeed having regard to the rise in prices, their position was actually worse than in the earlier days. This labouring population is now sinking below the level of the Kaffir and the Zulu. While the monthly wages of the latter have risen, the monthly wages of the Indians have fallen. I was very greatly distressed when I witnessed, at close quarters, the submerged and sweated condition of the ex-indentured Indian labourers. Only in very few instances has a radical improvement taken place. In the great majority of cases, the labourers have sunk too low to rise at all. I regard this as by far the most serious Indian problem in the whole of Africa.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF S. A. U. PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament of the South African Union can hardly fail to be anti-Asiatic in its policy. The Nationalists, who have obtained a greater number of seats than any other party, are pledged to a directly hostile programme. The majority of Labour Members of Parliament are likely to side with them. The South African Party under General Smuts, cannot be relied on to take (as a united body) the Indian side. Even the Unionists are uncertain. Thus the Parliamentary situation is in every way distinctly worse than that in 1913-1914, when the Indian settlement was reached. The balance of power has shifted in an anti-Asiatic direction. The Indian question cannot be kept out of the next session, and, whatever the present commission may report, the Parliamentary verdict is likely to be hostile.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

TO BE SOON EXTINCT IN EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 28.

During the Colonial Office debate in the House of Commons, to-day, Major-General Seely said he wanted a declaration of policy that all indentured labour would be abolished, and, further, that the object of the British presence in all colonies was for the benefit of the whole of inhabitants, even if the majority were non-Europeans. He urged that greater facilities should be given for applications from the dominions for Colonial Office appointments.

Mr. Jesson emphasised the difficulties of colour question. He pointed out that Australian workers had decided to have a white Australia.

Col. Amery said that the policy was unchanged. The colonies were governed, not in the interests of this country or any one section of white population, but in the interests of every section. All peoples living in the colonies could develop their well-being and were equally entitled to care and consideration of the Colonial Office. As regards indentured labour, Col. Amery said that the policy was unchanged, but considerable progress had been made. Indentured labour had been abolished last year, in Fiji, and recently in British Guiana. At present it only existed in one or two West Indian colonies where it was doomed to automatic extinction in a few months, when there would be no form of indentured labour throughout the Empire. They had tried to see how far it was possible to get young Dominions' ex-officers into Colonial service, and had got very good young officers in that way.

FRENCH FORCE AT URFA.

SURROUNDED BY MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S TROOPS.

FRENCH LEAVE TOWN AFTER ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 28.

Paris.—A battalion of French infantry and a squadron of cavalry occupying Urfa, the last post between the Tigris and the Euphrates has been surrounded by Mustapha Kemal's troops. The French were compelled to leave the town after the conclusion of the armistice. The French were afterwards attacked by superior numbers. According to the Turks, portion of the French force succeeded in returning to the town and the remainder have probably reached the railway.

FRENCH LABOUR DELEGATION TO RUSSIA.

TO ENQUIRE INTO METHODS OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 28.

The Labour Delegation which is to inquire into the methods of the Soviet Government has departed.

ANGLO-BELGIAN UNITY.

CAPT. FRYATT'S SHIP HANDED BACK

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 28.

ANTWERP.—Captain Fryatt's ship Brussels has been ceremoniously handed over to British. Most cordial speeches were made, emphasising the permanence of the Anglo-Belgian bonds forged in the war.

GERMAN CIVILIANS WITH BRITISH ARMY.

EMPLOYMENT ON RHINE ONLY TEMPORARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Gilbert as regards the employment of German civilians with the British army on the Rhine as batmen, motor-drivers and telephonists, Mr. Churchill stated that 2,949 Germans were so employed temporarily owing to the shortage of technical personnel, and motives of economy. No German clerks were employed at the headquarters or in staff offices.

SUBSTITUTION OF FLORIN FOR RUPEE CONDEMNED.

COL. AMERY ON RISK OF BRINGING DOWN RUPEES TO 1s-4d.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cockerill condemned the substitution of florin for rupee as unjust and arbitrary, especiall injuring the ex-soldier settler. He advocated restoration of the rupee to the original standard.

Col. Amery declared that the Government had never departed legally the basis of the rupee. It was considered impossible to bring down the rupee to 1s. and 4d. without imperilling the trade of the whole country. He declared that the interests of the European producers and settlers were important, but they were much smaller than the interests of the native producers who were responsible for three quarters of the exports. He emphasised that any attempt to go below the florin would cause such upset that the settler would not be better off than he was to-day. Finally he declared that they had now got over the period of unsettlement at a figure which was thought the fairest to all concerned.

BEDOUIN ATTACK ON SEMAKH.

BRITISH FORCE WITHDRAWAN.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 28.

CAIRO.—Two thousand Bedouins attacked Semakh, south of Lake Tiberias. There were a few police casualties. The small British force withdrew.

According to the latest reports the situation is well in hand. The aeroplanes have participated. The official opinion is that the attack was purely a local incident, being the development of the raids in which the Bedouins have been looting sheep and cattle.

BUILDING OF NEW CONCRETE SHIPS.

HOW NEW POLICY REDUCED BRITAIN'S LOSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 28.

The Report, on the appropriation account for 1918-19 for the Ministry of Shipping, shows that the total deficiency to be met from the vote of credit, amounted to just over hundred millions. The Report deals, at some length, with the financial aspect of building concrete ships showing that after armistice, the whole policy of building concrete ships was reviewed when it was decided that it would be more economical to cancel the contracts. The total loss to the State was reduced to about two and a half millions.

DUTIES ON WINE.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 28.

In the House of Commons, during the Report Stage of the Budget, to-day, an amendment to omit new sparkling wine duty was negatived without a division. Mr. Chamberlain repeated his previous arguments in support of his alcoholic taxes. He undertook to receive a deputation from all branches of the wine trade, and would consider their representations. If he found that small modifications, not injuring the main proposals, would be more acceptable he would give them favourable consideration. Subsequently the wine duties resolution was adopted.

The Lord Chancellor, replying to the representations respecting the effect of cigar-tax on Havana and Dominion cigars, promised to receive a deputation in this connection.

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX

TO APPLY TO ALL LIMITED COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 28.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Hood, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Corporation Profits Tax would apply to all the limited companies registered in the United Kingdom whether carrying on business in the United Kingodm or abroad and whether only holding companies or otherwise. Provision would, however, be made not to tax the profits derived from the companies which had themselves been subject to tax.

SINN FEIN DEMANDS

NEVER CONSIDERED BY CABINET

London, April 27.—Replying to Mr. Ashley in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Cabinet had of course never considered the Sinn Fein successionist demands.

THE RHINE ARMY.

London, April 27.—Replying to Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill said there were 14,000 British, 95,000 French, 16,000 American and 20,000 Belgian troops on the Rhine.

PAYMENT OF 5TH MAY.

"REMIT MONEY IMMEDIATELY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In reply to the enquiries about the Jallianwalla Baug Fund, Mr. M. K. Gandhi desires to state that he had received letters that showed that the response from the other presidencies was not at all satisfactory. It was, therefore, as well that Bombay had done so much as it had. He wished it had done better. He has received a letter from Lala Girdharlal one of the Secretaries to the effect that the payment of the purchase money of the Jallianwalla Baug has got to be made on the 5th May without fail and that he (Lala) had with him less than one lakh of what was required. It is, therefore, necessary that all the money collected should be remitted immediately so that the purchase price may be paid without slightest delay.

"DON'T BE DISHEARTENED"

GREATEST SELF-RESTRAINT NECESSARY.

MR. GANDHI AND TURKISH PEACE

Mr. M. K. Gandhi sends the following to the Press for publication:—

The cablegram regarding the decision of the Conference at San Remo, is most disquieting. The decision is bound to greatly disturb the Mohamedan mind. I hope, however, that the Mohamedan leaders will neither be disheartened, nor give way to anger. The issues involved are tremendous. The greatest self-restraint is, therefore, absolutely necessary. Non-cooperation is, I remain convinced, the only remedy enabling India to give disciplined expression to the deep wound that is being made into her very heart. The way to be trodden is, I know, weary and full of thorns, but I am certain that it is possible to wrench justice from an alliance that prides itself on its brute force. I know that the temptation to answer violence with violence is almost irresistable yet, I feel certain that the slightest violence done by us will not only return to us with mad fury, but will dash to pieces, the present hope of Islam, whereas, the completely peaceful withdrawal of co-operation must inevitably result in a revision of any arrangement that the powers might make regarding Turkey. And that can be demonstrated to be unjust and a breach of the solemn promises made by His Majesty's Ministers. To those who distrust non-cooperation, I can only say, in all humility, you will accelerate the eruption of violence, if you succeed in defeating the scheme of non-cooperation and cannot replace it by some definite course of strong action, which must be more than a mere protest, so much more, that resort to it, must bring about this desired end.

THE QUESTION OF ARMENIA.

APPOINTMENT OF A MANDATORY.

LEAGUE NOT TO TAKE DIRECT ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 28.

The Council of the League of Nations as issued a memorandum explaining its attitude regarding Armenia. It says that he League itself cannot take direct military nd financial action. The best solution, which is also what the Armenians desire is to find a mandatory Power, but such andatory power will be hard to find unless the Allies give military and financial ssurances and also an assurance regarding the Armenians' access to the sea. The ouncil urges the Supreme Council to state it is willing to advance funds pending the full assembly of the League and also what guarantees can be obtained as regards access to the sea and the expulsion of Turkish troops.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

BRITISH PLANS FOR PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 28.

Interviewed by the "Manchester Guardian" Weizmann, the Jewish representative San Remo said, that Britain had agreed appoint an administration for Palestine which could be depended upon to rry out its functions in the spirit of Balfour Declaration. He had requested the British to endeavour to encourage the building of houses and to eate other conditions permitting a considerable number of Jews to go to Palestine ithin two years.

POSITION OF EMIR FEISUL.

HOW IT IS AFFECTED BY ANGLO-FRENCH MANDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 28.

SAN REMO.—The decisions of the Conference with regard to the mandates of Britain and France do not prejudge the question of the position of Emir Feisul but merely transform the military into a civil title. The questions raised by the recent action of the Damascus Congress have not yet been determined.

KEMAL'S TROOPS CUT BAGDAD RAILWAY.

NORTH AND SOUTH OF CILICIAN GATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 28.

Constantinople.—The troops under Mustapha Kemal have cut the Bagdad railway, north and south of Cilician Gates where fighting has occurred. Several Italian workmen have been killed and others made prisoners. The supporters of Kemal are also active in Adana and the Mersina district.

MARTIAL LAW IN PEKIN.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION DISPERSED.

EIGHTY DEMONSTRATORS INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 28.

Shanghai, 25th.—Martial law has been declared in the Chinese City. The students attempted to hold a big demonstration in a recreation ground but the police and the military dispersed them by force. It is estimated that eighty demonstrators were injured.

AUSTRIAN AND BULGARIAN TREATIES.

ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 28.

The Peace Treaties with Austria and Bulgaria have received the Royal assent.

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 28.

SAN REMO.—April 26.—The Conference has concluded and the Missions will leave morrow.

DOCTOR OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

INDIAN HONOURED.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The University of London has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. M. L. Agarwala, Barrister-At-Law. Practising in the Allahabad High Court for his thesis on the Origin of Preemtion. Mr. Agarwala was graduated at Calcutta in early eighties of the last century and is a B. S. C. He is an L. L. B. of the University of London. Mr. Agarwala has been considered as an authority on the Law of Preemption and his book is a standard work on the subject.

PROTEST MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on the 26th April 1920, in the Manekchok Square under the Presidency of Mahatma Gandhiji. After a short openinn speech by the President, Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-law, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting is of opinion that the externment of Mr. Horniman by the Bombay Government even at present is unnecessary and improper. This meeting requests the Government to remove the restrictions against Mr. Horniman's coming to India by refusing him passport. Moreover this meeting is of opinion that the principal involved in depriving Mr. Horniman of his liberty without trial is such as can never be tolerated by people wishing to protect their liberty."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. K. Mavalankar and was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudharani was amongst those who attended the meeting.

POSTMEN'S PLIGHT.

WHY DISCONTENT EXISTS.

NEED OF INTRODUCING TIME SCALE PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 27.

The Postal Committee commenced its sittings here, yesterday, all members being present. The President opened the sitting by outlining its scope and terms of reference. Two witnesses from Bombay were examined at length who pressed the point of insufficient pay and hard work.

MR. JOSHI'S EVIDENCE.

The Committee resumed its sittings to-day and examined two further witnesses. Mr. D. S. Joshi, a postal clerk representing Bombay Postal Clerks Association and G.P.O. and towns delivery office, was called in and examined at length. Mr. Joshi, after detailing the history of his life in the post office, pointed out that after about 15 years' service he had reached the grade of Rs. 75. No wonder, therefore, that postal clerks were all discontented, and speaking for himself he regretted that he had run into a debt of Rs. 600 for reasons over which apparently he had no control. No exceptional item such as marriage of a dependent or any such thing intervened and contributed to put him under the debt. The fact was that his present emoluments did not suffice to make his both ends meet. Another grievance was the intolerable length of daily working hours. A great majority of subordinate staff would attend the office twice a day and would be at their tables for ten hours a day and their houses generally being far away it would take them at least 1½ hours to walk up and down the office. So practically they would get no respite. About 40 per cent. of the establishment would continue at their table till 22 hours and about 8 per cent. would sit all night till the dawn of next day. This night duty was nothing short of miserable. There were no beds to spread on and no other conveniences provided for in the ordinary course of life. He knew that the responsibility for this lay upon postmasters, but, unfortunately, their complaints would go unheard. Witness regretted that at present one mail was despatched at 12/30 in midnight thus causing enormous trouble to those in charge of it. He recommended that this despatch might as well be fixed up at 5 early morning thereby allaying a great anxiety, rather painful duty. Then again registration would begin early in the morning. This could be fixed up at 10 a.m. The above recommendations were one remedy to put matters right. If that was not acceptable and was considered to involve some hardship to the public he would recommend an increase in the number of the staff, resulting in a decrease of working hours for every individual. Further questioned, Mr. Joshi strongly favoured the adoption of time-scale pay, because every year they would add something to their emoluments without fear of being at the mercy of their heads who would generally favour those who came in contact with them and thus exercise undesirable influence to gain their ends.

The President:—You think, Mr. Joshi, the time-scale system leads rather to slackness on the part of men? They may lose natural instinct to work. It does not infuse better working spirit on the whole, and there are some who may think whether we work or not we will get our due. Thus the superior and the inferior men are all placed under the same head.

NOT A FAVOUR BUT A RIGHT.

Mr. Joshi:—In the Telegraph Department there is the time-scale. It has not brought any inefficiency. My only fear is that special promotion is not given actually to those men who deserve. It is given as a matter of favour. In my opinion it is very bad indeed.

The President:—It is the only course in the lower grade promotion. Isn't it so? I understand that, in theory, a grade promotion is a sound proposition but not in practice.

Mr. Joshi:—That is so, and, under the time-scale, unless there is something very wrong with the man he would not be passed over. Continuing, Mr. Joshi urged that stamp-vendors might as well as included in the clerical establishment, and the most junior, should be entrusted with the sale of stamps. The scale of pay, witness pointed out, should commence at 65 generally and in lieu of the enormous cost in Bombay, Karachi and other like big centres some local allowance might be sanctioned. Say 30/ for Bombay, 25 for Ahmedabad. The case of postmen was most deserving of attention.

The President here remarked that he had seen wives of certain menials working as ayas, thus earning good amount of money. Could not then the earning of husband and wife maintain the family?

Mr. Joshi feared the postmen generally belonged to middle classes, and their wives would not undertake any menial work of the nature described. Witness further apprehended, if such conditions continued unchecked, and if nothing was done to alleviate their sufferings, the flow of new recruits would certainly be diverted towards mercantile firms which were everyday coming into existence with better prospects and some permanent hands might as well change appointments for good. He quite realised that private firms wanted hard work from their employers, but he was quite prepared to undergo this work if he was decently paid. He was sorry to inform the Committee that about 163 men had superseded him in his life, out of whom a large majority went to the field. The fact was the grade promotion, however well organised it might look, was not applied properly. Only those got the benefits who were in touch with those in power.

The President:—On principle I hate the time-scale, but, at the same time, I do believe that for promotion men are selected according to individual taste of men in power. There is some weight in Mr. Joshi's arguments.

Mr. Sarma:—Have you been in the habit of advocating rights of other clerks.

Mr. Joshi:—Yes.

Mr. Sarma:—That was quite sufficient. You were looked upon as an agitator. (Laughter.)

Mr. Joshi:—I am the Secretary of the Bombay Postal Clerks Association for the last 14 years, and I have been asked, by the clerks whom I represent to lay emphasis on the time scale pay. Further questioned by Sir Henry Ledgard, witness said it was a fact that postmasters would not train them up and that was mainly due to the inefficiency found in postal clerks.

Sir Henry Ledgard:—Yes I think that is most important issue. It is far better to have an efficient clerk on Rs. 50 than have two inefficient men on Rs. 20 each.

Finally, Mr. Joshi pointed out that the time-scale pay was based upon two fears: one was the danger of the block, and the other, the danger of supercession.

MR. LIMAYE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. V. S. Limaye, representing mofussil in the Bombay Presidency, was the next witness. His evidence ran on the same line as that of Mr. Joshi with this difference that he advocated the time-scale only for the danger of the block. Witness further said he himself had run into debt of Rs. 1,200 because he had 8 members of family to support. He was employed on Rs. 15 in 1903 and in January 1920 he was drawing Rs. 40 and, fortunately, the revised scale of pay in the month of February relieved him a bit and he got a jump to Rs. 60. He feared even Rs. 60 could not suffice for his purposes and he strongly advocated time-scale pay.

Mr. Kelkar, along with Mr. Joshi and Mr. Limaye, submitted a memorandum putting forth postal grievances and their proposed remedies. After cross-examination, lasting over two hours, the Committee adjourned till to-morow.

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

BASIC PRINCIPLE OF ITS WORK.

ABSOLUTE EQUALITY AND PERMANENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 28.

In the course of a speech in London, today, on the work of the Imperial War Graves' Commission, Mr. Kipling emphasised that the basic principle on which the Commission was working, was absolute equality and permanence. He stated that no point had been more insisted upon by the Imperial representatives, both from the point of view of justice and sentiment. He pointed out the impossibility of acceding to requests for private expenditure. The Commission aimed at making the graves uniform, and identical for every man, whether Field-Marshal, or a camp follower.

Mr. Churchill, in the course of a speech, similarly emphasised that the Dominions were contributing their quota to the expenditure on the basis that the graves would be equal and uniform. He mentioned that half a million headstones would be required for the graves in France and Belgium alone.

BURMA REFORMS.

GOVT. DESPATCH REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 26.

The General Council of the Y. M. B. A. and other Allied associations at a largely attended meeting on Sunday rejected the Government of India's despatch on the new constitutional reforms for Burma as being inconsistent with the pronouncement of August 1917. Various details were mentioned notably the indirect election for rural contituencies, the Lt.-Governor being a member of the Assembly, the absence of power of control over the executive or the budget, sixty per cent of elected membership instead of eighty per cent &c.

Reference to the backward state of Burma is objected to as a serious insult and slur upon the people of the Province and also the mannar in which the words 'analogous' is interpreted by the Government of India.

ANOTHER MEETING.

A meeting of the Indians resident in Burma numbering 200 and including many representatives from the Districts held yesterday discussed the steps for safeguarding the interests of Indians under the Burma Reform Scheme.

N. W. RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 27.

The strike in the N. W. Railway workshop continues and there has been no change in the situation. The Carriage and Wagon Superintendent has put up a notice at the carriage and waggon workshops stating that shops will be closed until further orders. A number of employees working in the power house of the N. W. Railway have also struck work in sympathy with those of the carriage and wagon workshops.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

SIR G. LLOYD'S DUTY.

The "Sanj Vartaman" writes:—

By a strange coincidence, when Mr. Horniman is most in the public eye at the present moment, he has figured prominently at this very psychological juncture in the debate in the House of Commons. After reading carefully the special telegram which summarises the debate, we must confess to have been overtaken by a feeling of deep disappointment at the attitude taken up by Mr. Montagu on this particular question. More than ever we are convinced, that he is shirking his obvious duty and that with an unchivalrous lack of courage he is sheltering himself behind the huge rampart of his official position. It will be recalled by our readers that last year, when justifying his action against Mr. Horniman in the House of Commons, he brought forward some grave charges against the ex-Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle". Even in ordinary walk of life to charge a man behind his back is considered to be arrant cowardice, but we fail to find a proper word for the action of so highly-placed an official as the Secretary of State for India, sheltering himself behind his position and hurling charges at a man, whom not the least possible chance was given to plead in his defence. Even the worst criminal, under the protection of Britain's laws has his rights, but here these rights and privileges are made a mockery and a sham, when a man is sentenced without trial and what is worse still, this trial is flatly refused, though the "guilty" man loudly clamours to be tried publicly either to justify or refute the grave charges which have been so nonchalantly hurled against him. Let us see how Mr. Montagu shirks and avoids a straight line of action. According to the telegram abovementioned, Mr. Rendall asked the Secretary of State for India whether having regard to the refusal of the Government of India to allow Mr. B. G. Horniman to return to India and the statement made by him on the 23rd May last in this House regarding Mr. Horniman that there was plenty of case to put before the Courts and the fact that Mr. Horniman has publicly asked to be put on his trial he will order such trial to be held or communicate to the House the materials on which his statement was made or in the alternative withdraw the statement? To this plain question, Mr. Montagu answers; The question of putting Mr. Horniman on his trial is one within the discretion of the Government of Bombay. Shall we be permitted to ask, "If the question is within the discretion of the Government of Bombay, has Mr. Montagu no discretion whatsoever in this matter? What is he a Secretary of State for India for? He is the highest official amongst the Indian official hierarchy and if he, the head of the whole Indian Administration, is timid enough, or shy enough or not bold enough to use his own discretion in an important question, we shall say plainly and openly that Mr. Montagu is no longer fit to occupy the high office that he holds. We are quite conscious of his great services to India, we know that he is a true friend of India, we know that he has to fight against many adverse currents but we must admit that the position he has taken up in the present question, is unjust, unjustifiable and unworthy of an Englishman. Not only is his own position made by his own conduct untenable, but he has made the position of Sir George Lloyd the least enviable. For His Excellency, we have the highest regard and respect. We are convinced that he would not be a party for doing a gross injustice to a fellow-countryman of his. But we are equally convinced that a grave responsibility has been thrust upon him by Mr. Montagu shirking his own duty and his own responsibility. For Sir George Lloyd there is only one straight course. He must either put Mr. Horniman on his trial or cancel the order of deportation passed against him. This, we think, is the only right line of procedure, and, we think, by the manner of Mr. Montagu's answers in the House of Commons, it is obvious, that Sir George's hands are forced to adopt this line. Our duty compels us to point out that the whole of India has its eyes on the Governor of Bombay. India expects that Sir George Lloyd will do his duty as the head of the Bombay Administration, his duty as an Englishman, and last but not the least, his duty as man to man. India's demand is a simple one. If Mr. Horniman is a guilty person, punish him by all manner of means. But if he is an innocent man, set him at liberty, but, for the love of everything that is just, fair, holy, and righteous, don't condemn the man without a fair and impartial trial. To us the issue between the people and His Excellency is a simple and a straight one. We do not think there is any room for prevarication or quibbling within this simple issue. Mr. Montagu has, with woeful lack of chivalry, thrown the burden on Sir George's shoulder. Let the latter with chivalrous courage shoulder this burden and show to Mr. Montagu and to the whole of India, that he refuses to shirk his duty and that come what may, he would mete out justice to a much injured man.

THE "ADVOCATE'S" OUTBURST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Advocate of India" has already earned a notoriety for "nefarious journalism" when it allowed one "N" to poison its columns by writing some nonsense about Pandit Motilal Nehru and those belonging to his caste in vainly trying to persuade its readers that the Hindu-Mahomedan unity would be a mere fiasco. Noticing his article you said that "such Mss. should be thrust into the fire with tongs." Now I wonder what you may have to say about its leaderette on Mr. Horniman" in its yesterday's issue. The "Advocate" was exasperated in the extreme by seing your leading article of the 26th instant and the extracts from the appreciation of this eminent journalist published on the same date. The "Advocate" itself is conscious of the fact that those who wrote such appreciations of Mr. Horniman command much more respect among the Indian public than the opinion of the "Advocate." And yet, it says that it doubts very much if anybody, apart from the "Bombay Chronicle" desires the return of Mr. Horniman. This is a splendid testimony to the knowledge of Indian opinion the "Advocate' has gained. If the "Advocate'" does not know of the protest meetings on the deportation of Mr. Horniman and of the several representations made to remove the ban on Mr. Horniman and all that happened in connection with the deportation of Mr. Horniman and the refusal in the issue of a passport, it can hardly claim the name of a "newspaper." And if knowing all these, it unconsciously indulges in such contemptible outburst, the public know how to judge it. As for its assertion that "Mr. Horniman was deported for good and sufficient reasons," the Government may think it worth while to make use of the services of the writer of that leaderette in the "Advocate" if they, after all, decide to accept Mr. Horniman's challenge for a public trial. But we cannot expect His Excellency Sir George Lloyd will be charmed by the "Advocate's" upholding of his present attitude in respect of Mr. Horniman.—Yours, etc.

E. R. MENON.

Bombay, April 28.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

THEIR WOES.

(Contributed.)

Even though the address delivered by Mr. G. K. Devdhar as President of the Provincial Social Conference held at Sholapur early this month, was not characterised by any special feature of importance as might have been expected in an address of a social reformer of his experience it is gratifying that he, however inadequately, touched upon a grave social problem affecting the welfare of that numerous quantity known as the middle class. Mr. Devdhar, it is to be feared, did not deal with the question as fully as it deserves; nor did he suggest remedies to meet the serious hardships of that struggling community. With some pretensions to a modicum of respectability, without adequate means for even ordinary needs, the middle class man groans under the crushing conditions of life which daily become more trying. Often enough the lot of those belonging to what, in our ordering of society, are denominated the lower classes would seem to be infinitely better cast than that of the middle class men, who, especially, if they have taken to particular kinds of avocations, are solely and without redemption at the mercy of governors of institutions where they serve, who fail to perceive why people clamour when they themselves being in the enjoyment of plenty, unearned and accidentally theirs, can see nothing wrong with the world. It may be the unfortunate quill-driver who sits and rots the whole day heedless of the dyspepsia that overtakes him so long as he can get his couple of rupees or thereabouts daily in a city like Bombay to be enabled to feed mouth half as many again or twice, as the number of rupees that he receives as his remuneration, if not more; it may be the hack, by a misnomer sometimes called the "journalist" who frets at inquities in the world, at the unjust division of wealth, who educates public opinion, protests against oppression and is a powerful factor in fighting others' battles but is left alone, without any consideration, to enjoy his peace on less than what our fashionables feel it in keeping with their station to "tip" a waiter at a restaurant with, albeit they do not think the ill-clad, starving urchin thrown upon the world to depend on its mercy to stave off death, or the famished, deformed, leprous beggar, deserves a small copper thrown to him; or it may be any one pursuing those hundred other professions in which one may not exhibit any degree of independence of spirit or even remotely express or indicate how one chafes under a tyranny more horrible, more cruel than physical oppression,—it may be any of these affecting to be respectable but in reality belonging to a class in comparison with whose sufferings, slavery were a benevolence, but in vain looks for a friend, casts about for some sympathetic auditor willing at least to try to understand his woe. The plight of the middle class man appears to be of endless misery, but—drooping, sorrow-stricken—he must be ground down for the benefit of the rich man who wants to become richer.

Mr. Devdhar has suggested the formation of co-operative societies for the removal of all these hardships. It would certainly be very helpful to do so. Much of the misery would be reduced. But the evil will not have been properly grappled with until some effective and sure means is adopted by which attention will be concentrated on the subject. The "labourer," the "mill-hand," the "cooly" has, because of his indispensability, to some extent already shown his strength; he has brought home to the callous employer that he also is a man with the sensibilities of a man and is in no mood to be driven like cattle. The middle class man must do the same. The need for his helping himself by forming co-operative societies, will be recognised to be doubtless urgent. But more necessary still is proper organisation and gathering of forces which would help relieve his sufferings effectively and adequately.

MR. ARUNDALE'S MARRIAGE.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MADRAS LABOUR UNIONS.

Mr. Ramanujulu Naidu, Secretary of the Labour Union of Madras sends up a copy of a telegram sent to Mr. Arundale on the day of his marriage, reading as under:—

"To George Arundale, China Baug. Bombay, Madras Labour Perambur Railway, Tramwaymen's Kerosine-oil Tank, Electric Supply, Corporation Ironworker's unions, fifty thousand strong, offer heartiest congratulation on the occasion of your marriage and fervently pray for your long and happy life for working for national cause. Our rejoicing would have been greater if the marriage had taken place in Madras."

"END MUNICIPAL AUTOCRACY"

MR. BAPTISTA ON CIVIC REFORM

MEETING OF REFORM ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, was held at the Sanitary Institute last night, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding, when the following report was submitted.

PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

During the year there were 167 members, which is 55 more than in the previous year.

The Association represented the grievances of the people to the Municipal Authorities as in the previous years. The Committee is glad to note that the authorities in some cases promptly redressed the grievances of the people, when brought to their notice. The Committee hopes that they would continue to show the same spirit as they have been doing in redressing the grievances of the people. The work of representing the grievances of the people to the proper authorities is increasing day by day. Even individuals who are not members of the Association bring their grievances to the Association. One public lecture by Prof. P. Geddes, the University lecture on Sociology, on "Housing and Town Planning", was arranged, when Mr. E. W. Fritchley presided.

The Association carried on the propaganda of educating the people and creating interests in them on Municipal questions by means of publishing, from time to time in the local newspapers the important questions that came before the Corporation for discussion, and their resolutions affecting the public interests.

The Association, as stated in the last year's report, represented its views to the Corporation when the latter expressed its intention to revise the constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation with the object of placing it on a more thoroughly democratic basis.

The Association held a public meeting to protest against the vagaries of the Water Department, to which the people have been subjected, on account of the insufficient supply of water even for their daily requirements.

The Association represented its views to Government in regard to the different schemes of the City Improvement Trust in the northern part of the Island, by suggesting that Government should avail itself of the advice of Prof. P. Geddes, who was in Bombay, in the laying out of the different schemes in the city. The Association also represented its views on the Bill No. XI of 1919, a Bill to provide for the constitution of village panchayats.

The Association served a great purpose as an information bureau and rendered useful service to the people in the city and other parts of the country who came to seek advice and make enquiries in regard to Municipal matters. The necessary information was supplied as desired by them. The Matunga Residents Association has been affiliated to this Association. The Committee hopes that a number of local Associations will be started in different parts of the city and affiliated to this central Association.

The financial position of the Association requires improvement with a view to ensure the stability, permanency and continued efficiency of the organization.

FUTURE WORK

The Association was not able to move in the matter of having a well-equipped library containing books, periodicals, etc., on local self-government subject, for the use of students studying self-government questions, as stated in the last year's report. The want of such a library is greatly felt by the students, who want to be up to-date and well informed on the subject. The Association therefore appeals to the public to help it for carrying out its objects, by joining the Association and presenting donations for books and periodicals to the library, which will be started as soon as funds are available for the purpose.

It will be seen from the above that the Association's work has been showing a steady progress, but its mission of usefulness is considerably handicapped by want of funds. The Committee therefore earnestly hopes that the citizens of Bombay, whether they be ratepayers or taxpayers, will help the Association by donations and by enrolling themselves as members thereof.

Mr. Ebrahim S. Haji in moving the adoption of the report said the Association was thankful to the President and the Secretary for the very valuable work they had done for them. Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded and the report was adopted.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. A. R. Ranjit to the retiring office-bearers.

"END MUNICIPAL AUTOCRACY."

Mr. Baptista said the Municipal autocracy must be ended and the oppressive regulations removed. He was surprised that there was no agitation against the oppression of the Municipality. He advocated the holding of meetings all over the city to instruct the people in regard to their rights. He thought the landlords at the present time were having things all their own way. The vagaries of the Water Department and the insufficient supply of water were intolerable, and he was surprised at the meekness of the people. Unless they agitated in this matter they would never get their wrongs righted. He asked the people to complain at once, if they had a grievance, to the Municipal authorities, and so spur them on to do their work properly. Although the public paid the Municipal servants handsomely, they were not served properly. He congratulated Mr. S. D. Navalker on the valuable work he had done during the past year.

LATEST CABLES.

FEDERAL DEVOLUTION.

TWO SCHEMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 29.

The Speakers' Conference has concluded and two schemes for federal devolution have been drafted. Mr. Lowther's scheme recommends devolution of certain Imperial Parliament powers to subordinate legislatures in England, Scotland and Wales consisting of the members of the House of Commons. These areas will be called Grand Councils and two Chambers will be called the Council of Commons and the Council of Peers. In practice the executive committees will be empowered to legislate as regards health, agriculture, local Government, private bills and police.

The other scheme, drafted by Mr. Murray Macdonald, recommends the creation of subordinate parliaments in three areas. Similar powers in Ireland are left out of both the schemes because of the Home Rule Bill.

The members of the Conference will sign on April 27 and it is expected that the majority of the names will be appended to Mr. Lowther's scheme.

ENGLISH RACING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 29.

Two Thousand Guineas:—

Probables:—Polumetis—Blank; Maxwell—Lane; Daylight Patrol—F. Bullock; Tea Tray—Vaughton.

Add:—Marshal Neil—Hulme; Polymagnus—Whalley; Mount Royal—V. Smyth; Archaic or March Along—Colling; The Gaffer—Blank.

Omit:—Abbots, Trace, Great Joy, Celestial, Attilius, Pelops, Prince Galahad, Valkyrian, Vivaldi.

IRISH DISTURBANCES.

LIVERPOOL PORT WORKERS' THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 29.

During the demonstrations welcoming the return of a Mountjoy hunger-striker, serious collisions occurred in the streets of Arklow between soldiers and civilians. Ultimately, the soldiers fired, killing one and wounding one.

Five more Irish hunger-strikers in Wormwood Scrubbs have been released.

The Glasgow Sinn Fein demonstration in sympathy with hunger-strikers ended in a collision with the police, who arrested the leader. The attempted rescue on the part of the crowd led to a police baton charge. Several were injured. The demonstrators dispersed.

The soldiers returning to the barracks at Limerick were to-day stoned by youths. The former pursued, whereupon shots rang out. One soldier was mortally wounded. A smoke bomb was also thrown.

A deputation representing the Liverpool Irish Societies to-day waited on the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and threatened unless Sinn Feiners in Wormwood Scrubbs were released within 28 hours, the Port of Liverpool and industries would be held up by a strike of the Irish workers, numbering over 117,000.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—The National Miners' Federation threatens indefinite extension of the 24-hour demonstration strike on May 1, unless Parliament has previously passed law giving the workers in the slate quarries the same pensions as miners. The Mines Commission has already rejected this demand and it is feared that if the miners declare a general strike, the railwaymen will also strike.

Copenhagen.—The general elections have resulted in a sensational defeat of the Radicals led by the ex-Premier Zahle. This is regarded as indicating that the people overwhelmingly oppose the threat of a political general strike. Social Democrats who are the allies of the Radicals, however, have gained substantially. Probably a Conservative-Liberal coalition will be formed, but in view of the fresh general elections soon with the voting age reduced to 25, it is doubtful whether the Conservatives and Liberals will retain their gains.

London, April 27.—Antwerp.—The Olympic games:—In the final of the Ice Hockey, Canada beat Sweden by 12 goals to 1.

Cherbourg.—The German cruisers Thuringen and Kolberg and seven destroyers have arrived and have been taken over by France in compensation for the Scapa Flow sinkings.

London, April 27.—Washington.—The Navy Department has received wireless messages indicating that Amundsen has abandoned the attempt to reach the North Pole and that he is returning to America.

San Remo.—The Supreme Council has agreed to the proposal of the Serbian delegate Trumbitch that the settlement of the Adriatic question should be left in the hands of Signor Nitti and himself.

The Exchequer returns for the period from April 1 to 24 show that the receipts amounted to 104 million and expenditure to 88½ million, compared with 63 million and 129 million during the corresponding period of 1919.

A Calcutta message says:—Another storm of extraordinary intensity passed over Sylhet and neighbouring villages causing heavy damage to property. Many houses were blown down and a number of Railway wagons in the station yard were thrown off the line.

"UNITED ACTION NECESSARY."

DISUNION HELPFUL TO BUREAUCRACY.

PT. MALAVIYA AT JUBBULPORE.

The Honourable Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya reached Jubbulpore on the 11th instant to attend the Disttrict Conference and the Sharda Bhawan anniversay. As soon as the train steamed in writes a correspondent to "The Independent" a loud ovation was given by the large gathering on the platform and as soon as Panditji stepped out of his compartment, flowers were showered. A procession was formed, Panditji riding in a carriage and four along with Dr. Gour, President, elect of the District Conference, Rai Bahadur Pandit Vishnu Dutt Shukla, and Baboo Govind Dasji. An embroidered flag provided by the Labour Union of Jabbulpore was flying. The procession of about 10,000 people, many carriages, motors etc., marched along Belbag Road, pasing under the "Wel-Come" arches (specially erected for the purpose) towards the palace of Rai Bahadur Jiwan Dass. On the way the procession had to stop in many places to enable the people to offer flowers and garlands, Attar, Pan-Supari to the distinguished guest. On reaching his destination, Panditji was presented with an address read by Baboo Govind Dass. The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya attended the District Conference and made a remarkable pronouncement on the present political situation Addressing the District Conference at Pubbulpore, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya strongly dissented from the view expressed by Lord Sinha regarding the perpetuation of Moderate and Extremist parties in Indian politics. With all his respect for Lord Sinha, Panditji considered that this view was not only unsound but if acted upon would prove disastrous to the best interests of the country in the present stage of our history. Certain subjects will be transferred to the Ministers in future. But the opinions entertained by the bulk of educated Indians on those subjects were practically unanimous. It is not worth to maintain and create differences of opinion merely to keep up parties. He recalled with regret that Lord Sinha had advised the Moderates to keep back from the special session of the Congress held in Bombay. There was no difference about the Hunter Committee, or the Khilafat question; and events had demonstrated that this advice given by Lord Sinha was unsound. It did not commend itself to some of the best men among the older Congress workers and the Pandit believed that were it not for the unreasonable pertinacity of some of the extremists in the Moderate camp, many more of the senior men would have attended the Congress at Amritsar than what actually joind it, and the Pandit further knew that some of the esteemed old Congress workers reluctantly decided to drop the idea of going to the Amritsar Congress, to a certain extent at least, because of the party manouvres among the extremists on the moderate side. Lord Sinha was not in sufficient living touch with the present day politics of India or he would have known and regretted that high-placed members of the Anglo-Indian Bureaucracy have made as much capital in the Imperial Legislative Council and out side it, out of the difference between some of the leaders of the Moderate camp and the other members of the Council, as it was possible for then to do. Sir, William Vincent and Sir George Lowndes had openly utilised this difference for defeating or minimising the strength of the Indian point of view. He had been pained to see what a demoralising effect this attitude of some of the Government Members had produced in the Council. Lord Sinha does not know. But the Pandit felt sure that he would be pained to learn that some of the Moderate leaders agreed to support the Resolution, recommending that the balance of 45 millions which had been promised should be reduced by the expenditure incurred in connection with the Afgan war and the Frontier troubles, only when Mr. B. N. Sharma, who actually took the initative in the matter, agreed to support the proposal of one of the younger but no therefore unimportant members of the Moderate party outside the Council that the Resolution should be moved by Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Happily when Sir Dinshaw Wacha, was approached he readily agreed to do so. If he had not done so the wisdom of one of junior members of that party might have cost the country nearly 16 millions. He could refer to many other instances, but he would not do so at present. Even when the Reforms Act comes into operation, the Bureaucracy will really hold the reins of power in most important matters. If the ablest, the most experienced and the most patriotic Indians would get into the Council and act in concert, then only will the people's cause have a fair chance. If, on the other hand, the Bureauracy should hold the one end of the rope with all the strength and tenacity they can command and the Indians should be divided into two parties and be pulling in opposite directions or, which will in effect come to the same thing, refuse to unite their strength with that of their other brothers, the cause of Indian progress must inevitably suffer.

These members of the Bureaucracy who at heart desire that the Scheme even limited as it is should fail desire, I hope, that best men of the country will put their heads together, restrain the well meaning but mistaken extremists on both sides, guide the country to adopt the policy of single minded service of the people, which had been followed by the country for three decades under the noble guidance of such honoured leaders of Modern India as Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. Banerji, Mr. Justice Tyabji, Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Mr. Gokhale and others' some of whom are happly yet in our midst who worked on the lines adopted by them. I learnt from Panditji that one of the objects of his contemplated visit to Bombay this week was to confer with some of the leaders as to the best means of securing united action. But on account of his ill-health, it has been unfortunately postponed for the present.

DONATIONS TO HINDU UNIVERSITY

There was an open air meeting of the citizens of Jabbulpore held on the 12th of April, on the lawns of Goi Bazar, at 7 p.m. An address was given to Hon. Pandit Malaviyaji on behalf of the Ohattra Sammelan Sabha (Students Association.) In reply the Panditji after giving a few words of advice to the students, appealed to the people to give monetary help to the Benares Hindu University. In response to the appeal, the people promised donations amounting to Rs. 47,000. The principal donors are as follows:—

D. B. Ballabhadass, R. B. Jiwandass Rs. 25,000, R. B. Pandit Bishun Dutt Shukul Rs. 2,500, D. B. Beharilal Khazanchi Rs. 2,500, the Hon. Beohar Raghubir Sinha Rs. 2,500, the Hon. R. S. Govindlal Purohit Rs. 1,000, Mr. Bhakta Narain Rs. 1,000, Sao Laxmichandji Rs. 750, R. S. Debi Pershad Chowdhry Rs. 750, Singai Harjiwanji Jaisingh Bhoy Rs .750, Singai Bhola Nath Ratan Chand Rs. 750, Seth Joharmalji Rs. 750, Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Sanyal, Sessions Judge Rs. 750, J. C. Mukherji Advocate Rs. 501, Hon. Mr. M. K. Golwalkar Rs. 501.

MR. BANERJEA'S POLITICS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Better heads than mine have already reviewed the "able speech of "the piller of the Moderate party" at the Calcutta dinner, but I doubt whether Mr. Banerjea was in earnest or he really believed that he was carrying the audience with him when he spoke after the wise words of Mr. asu at the dinner cited above. Mr. Banerjea is reported to have said, in effect, at he was ever ready to join the Congress Amritsar and the Conference at Midna ore but he was debarred from doing so the obstinate opposite party in not giving him the *guarantee* that his pet resolution on Reforms would be passed in particular dictated form. I hope Mr. Banerjee realises at this time of the day that no gentleman, however estimable an fluential, has any power to give such guarantee, and if ever there was one h would simply be overthrown in the ope sessions.

In this age of Kali the memories of men are short, especially in politics and it ma that in the midst of controversial tur moils Mr. Banerjee may not be remember ing the sad and severe lessons gained at th bortive Surat Sessions. I would, therefore respectfully draw his attention to letter dated Calcutta the 13th Januar 1908 from the pen of Mr. Gokhale, presumably written and published after consultation with, amongst others, Mr. Banerjee. The letter is a reply to the "Extremists" version of the happenings at Surat and can be found in Appendix "B" to the well-known book "Indian National Evolution" by Babu Amvika Charan Mazumdar Here is what Mr. Gokhale says:—"Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea mentioned to me on the opening day of the Congress that he had had a conversation that morning with Mr. Tilak and that Mr. Tilak had said to him that if he (Mr. Banerjea) and myself (Mr. Gokhale) guaranteed the passing of the four resolutions in the same form as last year there would be no trouble in connection with the President's election. I pointed out to Mr. Banerjea how Mr. Tilak had shifted his ground . . . . . and I said "it is outrageous that Mr. Tilak should make such a demand and threaten now with trouble. How can any individual member with any sense of responsibility guarantee what would be done by Subjects Committee not yet appointed or by a Congress of 1,600 delegates? These men denounce us in one breath for autocracy and in the next, they ask us to take upon ourselves such an impossible responsibility." Even at that time when the public opinion was not so strong and, as has been admitted, Messrs. Pherozeshah, Wacha, and Gokhale were all in all in the Congress, Mr. Gokhale could not accept "such an impossible responsibility," and it is rather strange that Mr. Banerjea expects that a guarantee should be given him now when public opinion is so strong and every word of every political worker so hotly scrutinized all are not won by shirking and dictating but by actual "fair fight," and if Mr. Banerjea is true to himself and desires that the country should be with him "to-morrow" as has been predicted by "the pillar of the Moderate party," he should come out "to-day" and be ready for a "fair fight." This is a most critical time in the history of India when its people, including Mr. Banerjea, are on trial and Mr. Banerjea should redeem himself "today" if he expects that the country should be with him "to-morrow."—Yours, etc.,

G. N. GHUA.

21, Ranchore Lines,
Karachi,

REVENUE COLLECTION IN BROACH.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I was in Broach last some days back, I learnt of certain grievances of the agriculturists arising principally from the acts of the Revenue Officers, which, in their interests, require to be brought to the notice of the higher authorities and the public; and I trust you will permit me the hospitality of your columns to publish these grievances.

1. Last year crop had more or less failed in many of the villages of the Broach Taluka of the Broach District and the Government had suspended the collection of the revenue wholly in about fourteen villages in that Taluka like Tavura, Nikora, Shuklatirtha, Halderva and others. In villages like Jadeshwar and others, the suspension was granted to the extent of one half of the land revenue. This year, therefore, the agriculturists in these villages remained liable to pay the suspended revenue.

This year, in the beginning, bumper crop was expected and it was hoped that the full arrears of revenue would be collected. But subsequently various causes conspired to belie this expectation. The last rains proved unfavourable; floods contributed their devastating effect so far as the villages situate on the riverside were concerned. and the crop of jowar tuver, wheat and cotton was partially ruined. Th effects on the crop of cotton were so bad that in a market wher ordinarily good *kapas* was sold at Rs. 22 per bhar, the *kapas* from most of these villages actually realised Rs. 80 to Rs. 125. From the agriculturists whom I saw, learnt that the crop in most of the villages of the Taluka was about 6 to 8 annas in a rupee of the expected crop.

As a result of this partial failure of the crop numerous applications were forwarded to the authorities and it seems the Mamlatdar Mr. Isuppji was entrusted with the task of making a report. It is a strong rumour, but so well founded and universal as to have a basis of truth, that the Mamlatdar made a report supporting the complaints of the agriculturists and expressing an opinion that the crop had suffered considerably.

It appears that Mr. Coverton with a view to give a careful consideration to this report desired the District Deputy Collector, Mr. Desai, to investigate into the actual situation. This step I think was in keeping with the reputation which Mr. Coverton has earned in the District as a sympathetic administrator.

But Mr. Desai appears to have his own notions of administrative efficiency. He seems to have started his investigation in a manner which cannot be considered proper in view of the serious consequences which his report was likely to entail. I am informed that he made Broach his headquarters and within three days he went round 14 villages, i.e., on an average of five villages in a day and completed his investigations. If this is a fact I must say that the investigation was summary and cannot but say highly superficial and unsatisfactory.

The report of this investigation, as could have been expected, must have been different from the Mamlatdar's report, and certainly unfavourable to the grievances submitted by the poor agriculturists. The recovery of Tagavi was suspended. In three villages, viz., Janor, Megam and another the arrears of suspended revenue of the last year was further suspended as to one-half. And it was decided that in the remaining villages the full arrears for the last year should be recovered.

Of course, the revenue for the current year had to be paid. The crop in spite of its partial failure was just enough to enable the agriculturists to pay the dues of the current year. And I learn that these dues have been practically paid up

But after paying these dues the poor agriculturists have not enough to maintain themselves, much less to pay the arrears of last year's revenue. I am given to understand that very soon the work of collecting these arrears will begin in rignt earnest and then will follow the usual tale of woe: the imposition of the penalty, the forcible realisation of revenue on the part of the authorities, and the mortgage of lands and sale of ornaments and with all the consequential misery on the part of the agriculturists.

This therefore is pre-eminently a case in which a sympathetic Collector, if he is so inclined, can take immediate steps to relieve the poor agriculturists from an impending disaster.

2. There is also another case of hardship brought to my notice in respect of the *chauthai* or penalty levied from the agriculturists of the Ankleshwar Taluka. In some of the villages of that Taluka which border the river the crop this year partly failed on account of the floods. The rains were unfavourable. And *khipardi* (insect which eats away the crop) rendered three or four attempts to sow nugatory. The result is that the people have not been able to collect all the crop yet and a considerable portion of the cotton crop is on the plants still. And as things are, the market rate of this kind of cotton is very poor, about 80 rupees or less. Therefore in this Taluka also and particularly in the villages abovementioned the yield will not be more than six annas of the usual crop.

In these villages, last year, one half of the land revenue was suspended; for that was an unfavourable year. This year is quite as bad if not worse and still the authorities have decided to recover the assessment of this year as also the arrears of suspended revenue.

One would have thought that in view of the fact that a portion of the crop is still on the plants, and is being collected the authorities might have stayed their hands from embarking on an active campaign of collecting revenue, but it does not seem to have struck anybody that this was the normal course. As it is, a *chauthai* or penalty is already imposed on the poor agriculturists and is in the course of being collected as also the revenue. Thus, the agriculturists, instead of having their burden lightened during a bad year, are burdened more heavily still.

The manner in which this *chauthai* is imposed is also rather exasperating. In ordinary circumstances the way to recover land revenue is by serving a notice of demand under Section 152 of the Land Revenue Code. It seems the subordinate officials of the Broach District have ignored this wholesome provision and without any notice whatever have imposed *chauthai* and are collecting it with quite an admirable enthusiasm. On account of this premature exercise of powers some of the poor agriculturists have borrowed monies on the mortgage of their lands, sometimes at 25 per cent. interest. In some cases women have sold their ornaments with a view to pay the assessment of the current year, the suspended arrears and the penalty so energetically imposed.

It is therefore necessary that in view of the aforesaid circumstances Mr. Coverton and other higher authorities should be fully apprised of the situation that is prevailing in this unfortunate Taluka. I also think that the public should bestir itself in favour of these unfortunate agriculturists whose existence mainly depends upon the goodwill and sympathy of an inexorable administrative machinery. I trust that the higher authorities will also inquire into these grievances and grant the necessary relief.—Yours, etc.,

KANAIALAL M. MUNSHI.

Babulnath Road,
Bombay, April 26.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

THEIR VALUE TO JOURNALISM.

Mr. Walter Haddon presided in mail week, at a festival banquet of the National Advertising Society and General Benent and Benevolent Institution held at the Connaught Rooms. Among those present were the Lord Chancellor, Viscountess Rhondda, Lord Riddell, Mr. J. C. Goul, M.P., Sir Frank Newnes, and Sir Charles W. Starmer.

Speaking to the toast of the Society, the Chairman remarked that years ago there were few advertising agencies in London; nowadays the competition in business had caused them to develop to a powerful extent, and with the coming of the war the Government had availed itself of the aid of advertising agencies. He hoped that this practice would continue. (Hear, hear). The advertising agent lived, moved, and had his being between a newspaper proprietor, who was out to get all he possibly could for his advertising space, and the advertiser who, if possible, would get something for nothing. (Laughter). He concluded with an appeal for funds, urging his audience to support the Society and to spread its aims. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Chancellor, proposing "The Press and the Value of Publicity," remarked that a great deal was owed to the Press some of it good and some that was less good. He would admit that he had suffered under publicity, but he had also gained something by it. (Laughter).

Lord Riddell, in acknowledging to toast, said that Lord Birkenhead was master of a classic style which ought to be copied not only by advertising agents but by journalists. (Hear, hear, and laughter.))—"The Morning Post."

IRISH LOYALISTS.

EFFORTS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

It is known that loyalists in the South and West of Ireland, where life and property are in daily jeopardy, have been leaving in increasing numbers, those, that is to say, whose circumstances have permitted them to do so. Others, however, are not so happily placed. The situation in which they may find themselves has been taken up by Mr. Jellett (U. Dublin University), who in a non-oral question, asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Whether, in view of the increasing demand among loyalists in the South and West of Ireland that steps should be taken by the Government to get them out of that part of the country, owing to apprehension as to the consequences to themselves and their property should the Irish proposals of the Government ever become operative, the Government were prepared to facilitate and finance a scheme of emigration by colonies for all those who desire to live in peace and security under the British flag.

To this Mr. Macpherson replied in the following terms:—

There is no doubt that the methods adopted by the Sinn Fein organisation have created great terror and apprehension amongst loyal people, and that many loyal people desire to act as suggested.—"The Morning Post."

DACOITY IN SERAMPUR SUB-DIVISON.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Two cases of dacoity are reported to have been committed in Serampore Sub-Division, one at Haripal and the other at Baira. In the first case the house of Satrighna Das of Haripal was raided by about a dozen men who failed in their attempt as the inmates came out with deadly weapons and offered strong resistance. A free fight ensued and the dacoits left the place without any booty.

The second crime was committed this morning in the house of a milkman named Mahadev Ghose of the village of Baira, about a mile from the Konnagore station. The dacoits about forty in number were in the house for about annhour and a half from 2 a.m., and took possession of cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000. The dacoits mercilessly assaulted the inmates, two of whom were stabbed with swords. The two injured men were immediately removed to the Serampore Hospital.

N. W. RY. WORKSHOP.

ACCOUNT OF STRIKE.

LAHORE, April 26.

The "C. M. Gazette" publishes the following regarding the strike at the N.-W. Railway workshop, Moghulpura (Lahore). The Works Manager had on Friday ordered seven fitters of the gas and vacuum shops to be transferred as fitters to the trains and roads (finishing) line which orders these men refused to obey. They were asked to leave the works and on their doing so other workmen of the gas and vacuum shops threatened not to return to work if the seven men were not called back. The Works Manager received an ultimatum the same day from all the workshopmen to the effect that if the seven dismissed men were not taken back and paid the wages for the period of their absence by 12 noon on Saturday, they would not themselves return to work on Monday. On this Major Hunter, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent decided to take back the men and to pardon them with the provision that no wages would be paid for the time they were absent and that they would obey the order to proceed to the finishing line as fitters. These terms the men declined to accept and the strike came about on Monday. Major Hunter attended the workshops on Sunday from 12 noon to 3 p.m., and asked if the men would see him. Three or four mistries attended but merely to repeat their previous demands and to refuse the terms offered. They insisted on the seven men remaining in the gas and vacuum shops. On Saturday afternoon, as the men were about to enter their special train to return to the city, they were stopped from doing so by leaders of the Railway Union who came in to Moghulpura on horse-back with a Union Jack flag and ordered the men to fall in fours abreast and marched them to the city.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONFERENCE.

DEMANDED BY KARACHI CITIZENS.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Karachi Branch of the All-India Home Rule League on Thursday the 22nd April, 1920, when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That this meeting of the Citizens of Karachi strongly supports the Reforms Resolution passed by the Indian National Congress, Amritsar, as under:—(a) that this Congress re-iterates its Declaration of last year that India is fit for full Responsible Government and repudiates all assumptions and assertions to the country wherever made; (b) that this Congress adheres to resolutions passed at the Delhi Congress regarding Constitutional Reforms that the Act is inadequate unsatisfactory and disappointing; (c) that this Congress further urges that Parliament should take early steps to establish full Responsible Government in India in accordance with the principle of Self-Determination; (d) that pending the establishment of full Responsible Government, this Congress asks the country to so work the Reforms as to make its early realisation possible.

2. That this Public meeting of the Citizens of Karachi calls upon the Sind Provincial Congress Committee to hold a special session of the Conference as early as possible to discuss the Amritsar Congress Resolution on Political Reforms, dropped at the Sukkur Conference and to lay down a programme of political work for the Province in view of the coming elections."

SURAT NOTES

DR. TAGORE'S VISIT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 25.

The long-expected visit of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore came off on Tuesday last, when he was given an enthusiastic reception by the leading citizens of Surat. Dr. Tagore was accompanied by the well-known South-African leader Mr. Andrews and the Principal of the "Shanti Niketan." Under the auspices of the newly started "Vidyarthi Mandal" a public meeting was held on Tuesday, in the Victoria Gardens to present him an address on behalf of the students of Surat. It was a crowded meeting attended by a large number of students, leading members of the bar and others. The proceedings commenced with Prof. Buch welcoming the poet as the Guru of the East whose poems conveyed a mystic message to the whole world. Prof. Dave then read and presented to the poet an address from the students. In reply, Dr. Tagore delivered, in English, his "Message to the Students World," which was heard with rapt attention.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. Tagore attended another meeting which was organized by the public of Surat. Mr. Kabraji, the Collector of the District, presided and in the course of his speech remarked that the poet was not there on a political mission and that it was but fitting that all officials and non-officials should have gathered there to do him homage. The Address in a beautiful frame inlaid in sandalwood and embroidered in gold was read and presented to him by Mr. Manchershah P. Kaikobad. In reply, the poet addressed the meeting in Hindi and thanked them and the people of Gujerat for his having received a generous response. from them. Continuing further, the lecturer paid a glowing tribute to the self-sacrificing men like Mr. Andrews who had come from a long distance to serve India.

On Thursday, Dr. Tagore addressing a meeting of ladies observed that the greatness of India depended upon the advancement of woman.

After paying a visit to Dumas, the poet left for Broach last night.

SHEAVES.

(BY AN IDLER.)

It seems Mr. Lloyd George is going to stick to Mesopotamia, notwithstanding the clamour of his countrymen to 'curtail the area of responsibility.' But, no more the Premier seems to be trotting out the old plausible arguments, that he is doing it in the interests of the Arabs; etc., for, according to the "Daily Herald" Mr. Lloyd George, on Thursday, explained that 'we' must stay in Mosul because there is oil there."

A "Villanelle of Oil."

Apropos the following from the "Daily Herald" is delightful:—

("As the Lord liveth England seeks not a yard of territory."—Mr. Lloyd George).
("Mosul has rich oil-deposits."—Mr. Lloyd George.)

We crave no foot of foreign soil,
Thus have we vowed before the Lord.
(Mosul, they say, is rich in oil.)
We did not fight for vulgar spoil,
'Twas not for loot we drew the sword;
We crave no foot of foreign soil.
We did not fight, we did not toil,
To gain a conqueror's reward,
(Mosul, they say, is rich in oil.)
The burning sun, the sands that broil.
We leave them to the Arab hordes;
We crave no foot of foreign soil.
Our word is gold, not tinsel foil.
Like to the Kaiser's—man abhored.
(Mosul, they say, is rich in oil.)
Lord, we are landed in a coil!
To keep our vow we can't afford,
We crave no foot of foreign soil,
Save only Mosul—and its oil.

SECOND FIDDLE.

A King of Mesopotamia.

The "Central News" is responsible for the following items:—

"Despite the presence of 70,000 men, the British are unable to hold Mesopotamia," says the Arabian general Noury Bey, who has been sent by King Feisul of Syria to explain his actions to the Allies. "The population, wearied by the British military administration, have taken action similar to that in Syria and made Abdalah king."

Self-Determination.

The solution of the Irish problem lies in self-determination. The present Irish Bill which is inadequate must be held over, and the Irish given their birth-right to determine their own form of Government. The adoption of the "Daily Herald" policy for Ireland, would, in my opinion, considerably ease the Irish trouble. The policy is thus enunciated:—

(1) Immediate withdrawal of the Army of Occupation.

(2) Transformation of the armed constabulary and police into an unarmed civil police force on the English model.

(3) An Act of the British Parliament, establishing:—

(a) A constituent assembly representing all Ireland, to decide the future Irish constitution.

(b) The right of "Ulster" to secede on a plebiscite vote from the new Irish State, and to decide its own constitution; the plebiscite to be taken after the Constituent Assembly has decided on the form of the Irish constitution.

(c) The right of the Irish people to determine by plebiscite their relationship with the British Empire, whether this involves federation or separation.

Teachers' Revolt.

There in London the teachers have gone in revolt. Dissatisfied with their wages, they have fired the authorities with an ultimatum. "Increase the pay or we go on strike." They are supported by the public, Press and pulpit being arranged in their favor, and there is no doubt the affair will end in a victory for the master.

India's Lot.

But if the case of the English teacher is bad, that of the Indian is the worse. Here, the Vernacular teacher is paid the niggardly wage of Rs. 15 on average. Though he is engaged in the most important industry of moulding minds of our mites, the authorities have never thought of giving him more than what a chaprasi is paid. The poor man has done a lot of petitioning but evidently not to ample advantage. If they are really serious about getting their rights, they should know to organize themselves in Unions, and more jointly. That alone can wrest them an increase from the indifferent boss.

"Holi Fooi"!

Thus the "Daily Herald":—

The Hindoos know quite as much about April fooling as we do. In his "Asiatic Researches," Colonel Peace wrote: "During the Holi, when mirth and festivity reign among the Hindoos of every class, one subject of diversion is to send people on errands and expeditions that are to end in disappointment and raise a laugh at the expense of the person sent. . . With us, it is chiefly confined to the lower class of people, but in India high and low join in it; and the late Suraja Doulah, I am told, was very fond of making Holi Fools, though he was a Mussulman of the highest rank." So now you need not be so jolly inferior about it.

A general meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee. The adopted the draft programme submitted by the Executive Committee. The meeting spent three hours discussing their working, adopting, in the end, the principle underlying the resolutions. A resolution was also passed reaffirmed the authority of the Congress and its policy to influence increasingly the Government of the country and stating that the Congress party would ask for the repeal of all repressive regulations and extension of franchise to women. Other resolutions on minor subjects were also passed. The programme is not intended to be exhaustive and the Committee may subsequently issue explanatory as well as supplementary memoranda later on.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some days after the resolution moved in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjuye regarding the hardships of passengers travelling by steamers in Konkan ports, public attention was drawn on this subject and the Indian press and particularly your esteemed paper took a leading part in that discussion. The people who used to travel by these steamers thought that their grievances would in future be better looked into, but they are sadly disappointed. I was an upper-class passenger from Bombay to Karwar on board the steamer Bahaduri which left Bombay on Monday, the 19th April. The steamer was crowded to suffocation and there was not even standing accommodation for first class passengers who happened to come late. Passengers from the daily steamer bound for Ratnagiri and the other neighbouring ports were taken into our steamer and consequently our number was easily doubled. Through some misunderstanding between the Captain and the Customs authorities the steamer had to anchor again till 5 p.m. when order was given to start the steamer. Ratnagiri port was to have been touched in view of the incoming of a number of passengers from the daily steamer bound for that port and we had to abide by the decision of the steamer authorities. Very little time was, however, lost at th eRatnagiri port and the steamer forced its way to the port of Vengurla where she put its anchor before Tuesday afternoon. At this port came the astounding news that a good deal of cargo was to be unloaded at Marmugoa and the steamer would take at least a day and a half for that purpose. With heavy hearts, we reached Marmugao on Tuesday at six in the evening and to our regret the harbour authorities there informed us that their cranes would not work that night as it was a holiday for them. How was the heavy cargo of about 17,000 rice bags to be unloaded was the question seriously debated by the unhappy passengers who had no food for a day and a half and whose fate was sealed at Marmugoa for forty hours more. Unloading operations began on Wednesday morning and by 11.30 a.m. the next day (ie. Thursday) all the cargo was taken in. But this long detention was a serious hardship to the unfortunate passengers, some of whom had their wives and children with them and you can easily imagine the hard plight of these people who were forced to waste their time at Marmugao where food and other arrangements were practically nil. I saw ladies and children walking upto Vasco da Gama, a village close by for food every morning and evening and it was really a pitiable sight to see them come along the dirty roads at 8-30 at night when complete darkness prevailed. Hrving had no bath and proper food arrangements, many passengers got ill and were suffering from severe cold. The condition especially of children who were cryin for food and drink was simply pitiable. Passengers that arrived at Marmugoa by rail to join the steamer at that port were spending long and tedious hours either at the wretched Dharmshala or somewhere below the trees on the roadside. I nfact, the detention of the steamer at Marmugoa without notice being given to the passengers in Bombay was responsible for many a hardship which could have been easily avoided if the Bombay Steam Navigation Company had informed the people about this thing in Bombay itself. I well remember the Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas, a director of the company, get up and say to the Council last year that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was trying its utmost to look after the comforts of the passengers who were the victims of their steamers. A more callous disregard of the health and comfort of the passengers on board the steamer, Bahaduri, cannot be conceived. People who have their homes on this side of the presidency come here for a change on a mouth's leave or so and if the steamer takes a week to reach Mangalore, half their time would be spent on the steamer only. Why did the agents of the company fail to give due notice to its passengers in Bombay itself that a huge cargo was to be unloaded at Marmugoa? Perhaps they thought that by doing so, many of the passengers would leave Bombay by rail and thus the Company would lose the fare. Such vagaries on the part of the Company should be put a stop to and it would give considerable relief to the people whose homes are situated on this side, if a rival company is floated by some patriotic and wealthy merchants in Bombay. We all know the fate of the Swadeshi Company which was killed by the policy of "Cut throat competition" practised by the then Sheppard Company. Will the wails of hundreds of passengers reach the ears of our big Bombay merchants and induce them to do something to alleviate the hardships of the poor passengers? I hope, sir, that you will use your strong pen in doing justice to our cause and thereby create interests amongst the merchant population of Bombay, who, I am sure, will give the much-needed relief to all concerned.—Yours, etc.

V. R. B.

Karwar, April 24.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE PEARL LOTTERY

The organisers of the Children's Welfare Pearl Lottery have issued the following letter to all those who have kindly assisted in the promotion of the Lottery by selling Tickets. As previously announced it will be seen that the sale of tickets ceases on Friday, next, the 30th of this month, and all those who have not secured their chance of winning one or more of the valuable and beautiful prizes are reminded that the time now left for them to do so is short and that they should apply for tickets before it is too late. It is expected that the Lottery will be drawn at a public meeting in the third week of May, and her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd is specially coming down from Mahableshwar to preside. The exact date, time and place of the meeting will be announced shortly.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

HOUSEWIVES WANT TO KNOW THE REASON.

A deputation from the women's section of the Middle Classes Union presented themselves at the entrance to the Baltic Exchange in mail week, in the hope of being permitted to place before the members the views of housewives in regard to the present high prices, and to inquire as to what could be done to bring the cost of living to a lower level. The visit had been anticipated, and the delegates, instead of being admitted to the floor of the Exchange, were received by Mr. Finlay, the Secretary, in his private office.

In the course of a discussion Mr. Finlay referred specially to the charges for freight and their effect on prices. He expressed the opinion that freights would not be lower until control was abolished and full open competition restored. For a time afterwards freights might rise, but when the markets of the world had been satisfied they would fall.

WHAT SUGAR MIGHT HAVE COST.

Later the delegates called at the offices of Messrs Henry Tate and Sons, sugar refiners where they were received by Mr. Lionel Martin, one of the directors. He pointed out that the world's supply of sugar was 2,000,000 tons per annum less than before the war, and intimated that but for the control established by the Government the price in this country might have been 2s. or 3s. per lb. He expected control would continue until the world's suplpy was at least in excess of the immediate requirements. That could not be expected before the spring of 1921, after which a fall in price might be looked for. Germany and Austria were now producing sugar, but for some time to come would not be able to do more than meet their own needs.

Mr. Martin gave an emphatic denial to the allegations of sugar being wasted at the docks. Referring to a photograph purporting to show "dock labourers ankle deep in sugar," he explained that the material shown was, in reality, rice, being conditioned in the proper manner. There was a smaller quantity of sugar in the docks at the present time than there had been for many years.—"The Morning Post."

THE ASIA MINOR FUND.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The President of the Central Khilafat Committee issued an urgent appeal, some time back, for funds for the poor, starving, homeless and destitute millions of Mussalmans in Asia Minor. Mr. Chotani's appeal is apparently confined to his Muslim brethren but I would urge my Hindu, Parsi and Christian countrymen to do their very best in the matter and to respond wholeheartedly to the appeal. The brethren in faith of those whom we call our own are in acute distress. Is it not our duty that we too should extend our helping hand? Besides are not the children of Islam, children of the very same God whom all of us—Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, etc—worship, love and adore! I earnestly hope my Hindu countrymen will not fall behind in contributing their mits to the fund. No doubt we have so many funds of our own in this country that we have to feed but there are many who can afford to support all charitable funds. This appeal is chiefly directed to them.—Yours, etc.

L. A. ADVANI.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND INDIANS.

A PROBLEM OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—When acting in the capacity of temporary British officer, having to deal with Indians of several classes and grades, the profound ignorance of the fundamental principles of the ethics of social economy displayed by several officers, both young and old, was continually being brought to my notice.

Complaints of injustice, and bad treatment received, often reached me from Indians, which, upon unbiassed investigation, I usually found to be justifiable, and attributable to lack of interest, carelessness, or ignorance on the part of responsible officers.

Such officers when holding positions of authority over Indians often fail to realise the responsibilities attached to their offices.

It is the obvious duty of these officers to endeavour to increase the efficiency, as useful members of the community, of all individuals within their jurisdiction, by mental and moral influence and training. By so doing, an advancement in the social status and economic efficiency of the community, is indirectly brought about. At the present critical stage of Indian progress this is of especial importance.

In order to perform their duties satisfactorily, therefore, those with men in their charge must possess a sound knowledge of the ethics of utilitarianism and of crime and punishment. They should, moreover, be led to realise the benefit to the community and therefore, to themselves, arising from an increase in the social and economic value to himself and to the community at large, of any individual. Such increase is effected by just and logical treatment and training.

Thus it would seem that a course of instruction in social economy should be part of every officer's training, in order to eliminate the harmful results of ignorance of this vital subjects; also in fairness to the officers themselves, so that they may help to produce a more useful and loyal Indian, instead of a discontented hostile.—Yours, etc.

Yours, etc.

HAROLD F. JAMES.
(Late London School of Economics.)

Apollo Hotel, April 23.

DIVISION OF EX-GERMAN SHIPS.

REPARATION COMMISSION'S NOTICE

The following press communiqué has been issued by the Government of India:—

It is notified for general information that the Reparation Commission has given notice that it will proceed to divide ex-German ships on and after 15th June, 1920, and that the Secretary, Maritime Service Reparation Commission, will receive claims in respect of any of these ships not later than the 15th May, 1920.

Persons or firms desiring to register claims should submit them to the Local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction they reside or carry on business on or before the 1st May, 1920. Evidence in support of the claims can be submitted later. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles governing the replacement of Merchant Shipping are as follows:—

ARTICLE 236.

Germany further agrees to the direct application of her economic resources to reparation as specified in Annexes III, IV, V and VI, relating respectively to merchant shipping, to physical restoration, to coal and derivatives of coal, and to dyestuffs and other chemical products; provided always that the value of the property transferred and any services rendered by her under these Annexes, assessed in the manner therein prescribed, shall be credited to her towards liquidation of her obligations under the above Articles.

PART VIII, ANNEX III, CLAUSES 1 AND 2.

1. Germany recognises the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to the replacement, ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the Allied and Associated Powers in consequence of the German aggression, the right thus recognised will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions:

The German Government, on behalf of themselves and so as to bind all other persons interested, cede to the Allied and Associated Governments the property in all the German merchant ships which are of 1,600 tons gross and upwards: in one-half, reckoned in tonnage, of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross, in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the steam trawlers; and in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the other fishing boats.

2. The German Government will, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to the Reparation Commission all the ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1.

PART VIII. ANNEX II, CLAUSE 20.

The Commission, in fixing or accepting payment in specified properties or rights, shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the Allied and Associated Powers or of neutral Powers or of their nationals therein.

AMERICA AND PEACE TREATY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—There are many in this land, who nconsciously accuse America.

(1) Of receding from her President's engagements;

(2) Of rejecting the Peace Treaty;

(3) Of thus unsettling the peace of Europe; and

(4) Of augmenting the ferment in the ast.

Is this all true? Is America going back her word? Is she guilty of such bad aith? That is what appears from the news hat is doled out to us from day to day b euter in this land. It is the Anglo-Franco ersion so far. Let us see the American iew point, as we gather from the United tates papers. Why has America rejected he Peace Treaty? Here are her reasons:—

(1) In the first place, President Wilson's isit to Europe and his personal participaon in the Peace Conference was resented y many Americans from the very outset.

(2) That he had no mandate from his eople to go and arrange the terms.

(3) That the American constitution does ot empower even the President to bind his country to any arrangement, unless it is approved by the two-thirds majority of the Senate.

(4) That when the President returne with the Peace Draft in February 1919, it was opposed by *more than one-third* of the enate.

(5) That even the American elections learly indicated that America was reluctant to be drawn into European politics, and that she loved and would stick the Doctrine.

(6) That surely England, France and taly could not be ignorant of all this gitation and opposition in America nor of he statutory limitations of the President's owers of negotiation.

(7) That if in the face of these facts, the resident did persist and involve himself to the internal affairs of Europe, he ould not bind his country against her onstitution and against the will of her eople.

(8) Nor can the Allies, much less the rest the world, accuse America of bad faith, she now rejects the Peace Treaty, to hich she was opposed a year ago. For, hat America did desire was just a plain eace Treaty with the old belligerents, and ot an admixture of Peace Treaty and eague of Nation Constitutions. For, the atter would involve her in European polics. That was against the Munro Doctrine, and that was unacceptable to America.

It is thus clear, that how-much-so-ever may regret America's attitude in respect of Khilafat, we cannot blame her for ejecting the Peace Treaty; and tha peaking generally, we should receive Reuter's news with a certain amount of reservation and discrimination.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

Bombay, April 24.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SECOND L.L.B. RESULTS.

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Second L.L.B. Examination of the University of Bombay held in March this year:—

DIVISION I. (In Order of Merit.)

Yeshwant Bachaji Rege; Ismail Ibrahimbhai Chundrigar; Vasudev Vithal Rajwade.

DIVISION II.

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Yeshwant Bachaji Rege wins the Arnould Scholarship and the Judge Spencer Prize.

Jehangir Sorabji Warden wins the Muncherji Navroji Banaji Scholarship.

LORD SINHA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—We are obliged to Messrs. Kamat, Dalvi and Gadgill for obtaining an explanation from Lord Sinha in Bombay, that his Lordship's speech at the Indian Association, Calcutta, was misreported, and that his Lordship did not recommend non-co-operation between Moderates and Nationalists. It must be said in all fairness, that the telegraphic resume of his Lordship's speech, as furnished by the Associated Press, tallied with the full report, as it appeared in the "Bengalee" the next day. It is therefore extremely strange, Sir, that—

(a) Neither the Associated Press was asked to rectify,

(b) Nor the "Bengalee" published a timely correction,

(c) Nor the Moderates of Bengal waited on his Lordship, and obtained the right version,

(d) Nor Babu Bhupendra Nath F should have felt the necessity of emphasising on the co-operation of Moderates and Nationalists, whenever the interests of the country demand.

These facts speak for themselves. And whilst we welcome even this belated explanation or correction from Lord Sinha, we await his next utterance and attitude for confirmation and translation into action.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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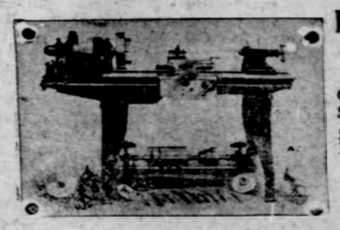

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SERIAL STORY

NILIMA.

BY SUNALINI RAJAM.

CHAPTER IV.

The fact of his being deeply in love with Maya did not prevent the pleasure-loving Jamini Babu from making up his mind to get, by fair means or foul, the woman Rohini, praises of whose beauty Maya had so often sung. He had never been able to make an opportunity so far, though he had tried often enough to do so. In the first place, Rohini was absolutely inaccessible—she saw nobody and nobody saw her; and then Maya was almost always about the grounds of the evening and it did not suit Jamini Babu's purpose that Maya should get an inkling of the pleasant little adventure he was promising himself.

But—fortune who favours fools, favours the wicked no less; Jamini Babu was in luck's way. He had been able to gather from one of the lowest menial servants in Nikhil's employ that it was only of late that Rohini had taken to venturing out into a very secluded, remote and overgrown corner of the extensive garden, and that, only when Nikhil was away on one of the many trips he took during this time to the moffusil, in connection with his business. Jamini Babu waited patiently for his chance—and he was rewarded.

Maya had been ailing for two or three weeks with one petty trouble or another, till, weakened by constant though slight suffering, she was confined to bed, ordered by her medical adviser to take complete rest in bed for a week at the very least. Maya's illness did not make Nikhil anxious, as he knew it was nothing serious. He made every arrangement for her comfort; procured a capable attendant and insisted on her following the doctor's advice strictly. It was during this week that Nikhil was engaged to argue an important case in one of the moffusil courts, and though he would have liked to do his duty by Maya and remain with her during her illness, he could not possibly do it and had to leave home for two days just before the week was over—a circumstance that considerably relieved him for he knew he would find it impossible, in his miserable condition of mind to bear calmly with Maya, whose natural irritability of temperament grew insufferable during her periods of illness.

With the help of a few shining coins, Jamini Babu easily elicited from the well-meaning but foolish servant all the information he wanted about Rohini's habits and he departed well-pleased with his luck, determined to take full advantage of Nikhil's absence and Maya's confinement to bed, to see and talk to this Rohini who was said to be so beautiful, and to leave the rest to the future.

At six o'clock the following evening, Jamini Babu hastened to station himself behind a low, narrow door in Nikhil's garden wall that the servant had pointed out to him as the best spying-hole for his purpose. The door was not bolted—only shut, and through a wide crack in the panel, Jamini Babu commanded a full view of the part of the garden Rohini was said to favour on rare occasions. His evil heart beat fast with impatience as he threw his eyes all round to catch the first glimpse of the woman he desired to see. For a while, he saw nobody and he wondered if, after all, the servant had hoaxed him. But—what was that white thing fluttering in the evening breeze, behind the bushes to the right? A woman's garment, surely? In his eagerness, Jamini Babu nearly spoilt his game by leaning too heavily against the door and causing it to swing slightly open; he watched the fluttering white thing intently and waited anxiously for a sight of the figure this white garment enveloped.

A few minutes later; Rohini—for it was she—came slowly forward from behind the bushes, with hands clasped before her and eyes dreamily watching the glory of the setting sun.

Jamini Babu's pulses leapt in his veins as she suddenly appeared full before his eyes; he could not repress a start and an exclamation—"Good God, what a beautiful creature! He watched her, shocked and completely fascinated by her loveliness! Rohini walked slowly up and down one of the garden paths, deep in thoughts that evidently made her very sad, for her pallor was almost deathly and her eyes swam with the moisture of unshed tears. She stopped suddenly and raising her face slightly to the sky, she clasped her hands over her breast and moved her lips in silent prayer. Jamini Babu stood at his post, perfectly motionless; his eyes greedily took in every atom of Rohini's beauty; he saw with wonder the pure profile and glorious eyes; the little hands clasped at the breast—hands so white that only their blue veins distinguished them from the white *saree*, draping the graceful form. He could control his impatience no longer—he opened the door gently, very gently and quite noiselessly stepped across the bit of lawn that separated him from Rohini. So intent was Rohini on her own thoughts, that she was not in the least aware of the proximity of this bold intruder. Jamini Babu did not venture to disturb her too suddenly—even he was impressed by her pure beauty! In the light of the setting sun she looked something more, something higher than merely a beautiful woman.

With a deep sigh, Rohini unclasped her hands and straightened herself in strengthened and encouraged afresh by her prayer. She turned to continue her walk and started back, terrified at the sudden sight of a man fixing her with his bold gaze. Instinctively, the first thing she did was to draw the covering over her head low down over her face—she did it with such a frightened gesture that it seemed almost as if she feared detection. Poor terrified Rohini hesitated just one short moment, and then turned to escape as quickly as she could to the house, vowing in that moment of fright never to set foot outside any more. But Jamini Babu was too quick for her; he caught her hand and said "Don't be so terrified, little beauty—stay a few minutes more. I do not mean you any harm." Rohini struggled with all her might to free herself, but she was a child in the grip of this strong man. Jamini Babu smiled as she continued her struggle. "You shall not escape so easily, my dear. I have waited long to see you, and having seen you, I am not the man to let you go without a word." Rohini did not open her lips; she clenched her teeth and strove to pull herself away with her free arm. She found it useless; she could do nothing. A woman's wit came to her aid—suddenly—when Jamini Babu was most unprepared for it, she struck him a sharp, stinging blow across his cheek—a blow in which Rohini's sharp-edged gold bangles aided her little hand considerably in inflicting such severe pain, that Jamini Babu dropped her hand with an oath and gave her the opportunity she wanted to run back to the house, with swift, light steps, like some hunted animal escaping to save her life. Jamini Babu, with his hand to his smarting cheek, stared after Rohini blankly as she fled; a minute later, his eyes burnt with the fire of hatred and as he turned, defeated and shame-faced to return home, he swore an oath to be revenged on this woman for the insult she had offered him and for her victory over him!

By this time, Maya had lost not only the desire but very nearly all power of resisting the baleful influence of this evil man; by his ceaseless flattery of her—by hints and insinuations against Nikhil most subtly thrown into his conversation on every possible occasion, Jamini Babu had not only succeeded in poisoning Maya's weak mind against Nikhil, but in gaining for himself her admiration; nay more, her fickle heart. So far, however, he had nothing definite against Nikhil to put before Maya, rack his brains as he would to invent some plausible story. He needed but a slight basis to work on and now, he exulted within himself that he had got the clue he needed. The little incident with Rohini and his resolve to pay her out for her insult to him, suggested to his quick brain that he could easily weave a little romance around Nikhil and Rohini and make the credulous Maya believe that Rohini and her beauty were the cause of the strangeness of Nikhil's conduct and of the change in his whole attitude towards her! It was a brilliant thought and Jamini Babu was not slow to develop it to serve his ends! It would take time, he had no doubt, to make Maya believe his story but he was sure of success in the end, for he knew how entirely he had managed to bring the foolish girl under his influence.

Maya sat out on the balcony opening out of her drawing-room with Jamini Babu one moonlit night, discussing with him for the thousandth time Nikhil's peculiar behaviour and his very evident misery. The weak girl had allowed herself to believe so firmly in Jamini Babu's love for her that she not only treated all he said as gospel truth, but fell into the sad habit of confiding all her doubts and troubles to him. She had several complaints against Nikhil to pour into his willing ears every day. Maya was growing anxious over Nikhil's continued change of behaviour, because she did not quite see what was to happen to her if Nikhil wanted her no longer! Jamini Babu was ever ready to listen to Maya's tale of woe, ever sympathetic to her and profuse in his abuse of Nikhil. He fanned the flame of her distrust, of and growing indifference towards Nikhil, and never ceased to remind Maya of his readiness to sacrifice the world to stand by her in her trouble.

Maya sat with her chin in her hands, staring out with wide anxious eyes over the railing of the balcony, on the row after row of tall trees pordering her garden glorious in the silver light of the full moon, on the steps leading to the smooth lawns and flower-beds of curious shapes, filled with blooms of brilliant hue, all now blurred together in an uncertain medley by the moonlight, and on the streaks of the lake extending along the southern boundary which shone through the trees, like glass, in the moon's beams. The covering over her head had slipped back, disclosing to Jamini Babu's gaze, a wealth of shining black hair, loose and hanging almost down to the floor. With the partial loss of the brilliance of her colour, Maya had lost something of her vanity during these weeks of restless anxiety; her large, dark eyes had forgotten some of their boldness, and even her lithe, supple form seemed to be too heavy a burden now for her fairy feet to support. She no longer spent hours over her toilet—on the contrary, she grew careless and often did not even trouble to be neatly dressed. But these things only made Maya more interesting in Jamini Babu's eyes and increased his desire to call Maya his!

Toying idly with a strand of her loosened hair, Jamini Babu said "Are you sure, your prodigy, Rohini is not responsible for this change in Nikhil?" His tone was insinuating in the extreme. Maya gave a start of surprise and sat erect as he said this, but went back to her former listless attitude with a shake of her head.

"I have been wondering seriously," she remarked slowly and distinctly "if after all, Nikhil is not pining for his wife. It is possible he repents his desertion of her, though I always thought he never cared for her." She stopped—then settling up once again, she frowned as Jamini Babu's suggestion came into her mind. In a tone of irritability and disbelief Maya suddenly said.

"Nonsense, Jamini! What put such an absurd idea into your head? How could Rohini have anything to do with Nikhil's conduct? You know what a nun the woman is—indeed, she is more cut off from the world in that room of hers, than any nun in her convent cell! And then, whether I like her or not, I must admit that she has always been most scrupulously well-behaved. No, Jamini, I have a feeling that Nikhil's love for his wife is the cause of all this." Maya sighed anxiously as she replaced the cover-ing over her head. Her eyes grew mo-nful and her lips trembled as she turned to Jamini Babu and asked "What is to become of us, friend?" Jamini Babu took one of Maya's caressing hands in his. "Maya, will you never believe that I am prepared to give you all the help I can, if any trouble should come to you? No harm can ever be-fall Maya, while I am alive. But—don't think of all that now. Listen to me, Maya—I know for a positive fact"—Jamini Babu assured her, not caring whether he was speaking the truth or not—"that Nikhil has never cared very much for his wife. You may take my word for it that we must look elsewhere for home for the cause of disgraceful behaviour and neglect of you. My dear girl, you are frank and straightforward and you judge other women by yourself; you have no experience of the world, you simple child, or you would know that silent-tongued men and women are the very devils to deal with! The more pious people are to outward appearances, the more scheming and hypocritical they invariably are. Don't you run away with the false idea that your Rohini is an angel of goodness; And you must not forget that Nikhil is, after all, a man. I did not want to upset you at this time because you have been troubled enough as it is, but"—here Jamini Babu assumed a look of deep concern and spoke like a man determined to do his duty by his friend at any cost, "but, Maya, let me tell you now that I have seen Nikhil and Rohini in communication with each other." Maya started to her feet as Jamini Babu's lying words fell on her ear, but a he drew her down to her chair and continued "Listen quietly, Maya, before you decide on a course of action. I was coming in one evening to enquire after you during your illness, when to my surprise, I saw a woman at the further end of your garden, signalling, it seemed to me, to somebody upstairs. I turned to see who it could be; imagine what I felt to see Nikhil standing on the verandah, leaning over the railing with an enraptured expression on his face, answering the woman's signals! Well, Maya, this woman could be no other than Rohini. I had a suspicion long before I actually saw this little game, but," he said, with a righteous face "I waited for it to be confirmed before doubting a man who has been my friend. Your idea about his returning love for his wife is sheer imagination, Maya; love for her, he never had, so there can be no return of it. No, no" Jamini Babu said decisively and impressively, "this woman Rohini is at the bottom of the mischief! But—not a word of all this to a soul, mind!"

Maya had been very depressed and anxious all day about the possible fate in store for her, now that Nikhil was ceasing to care for her and she for him. Jamini Babu pretended to comfort her, but really tried to increase her fears. After a whole day of intense mental anxiety, Maya could now control herself no more; her breast heaved with suppressed sobs all the time Jamini Babu was speaking; the moment he ended his false story, she burst into a storm of tears, sobbing in fear and despair, "What shall I do? Where am I to hide my head? Oh! why did I ever leave my dear parents?" Jamini Babu put his arm round the shoulder of the weeping girl with wicked joy in his heart.

"Maya, Maya darling, doin't give way like this! Am I not with you always to save you from harm?"

"Jamini" Maya suddenly asked through her tears in a hard, determined voice "are you sure of this? Can you prove it to me? Only prove this, and I have done with Nikhil for ever."

How Jamini Babu's soul rejoiced! How well he was succeeding! Maya was more foolish and credulous than he even had thought possible—so much the better for him!

"I can and shall prove what I believe to be the truth, Maya" he said confidently "but not, of course, at once. You understand what a delicate matter this is—we must wait quietly and watch events; our opportunity is sure to come and then, I shall prove to you the truth of my words. Things *must* come to a head very soon. But mind" he warned again "not one syllable of this to anyone!"

Jamini Babu left Maya with this story rankling in her mind—one that she found herself believing more and more as the hours passed. From that day onward, Maya watched Rohini with suspicious eyes to detect anything in her conduct that might furnish her the proof she sought—for without definite proof of Nikhil's faithlessness, Maya was not inclined to leave his house where she was so highly comfortable. But Maya was disappointed. Rohini gave no sign whatever of anything wrong; she was a reserved, calm and proud as ever, keeping entirely aloof from everybody, doing her work thoroughly and satisfied with her own thoughts for companions.

(To be continued on Thursday next.)

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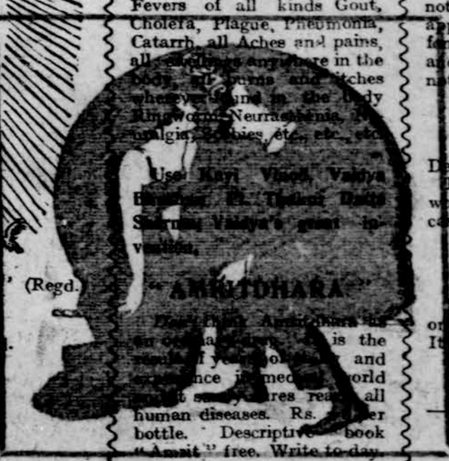

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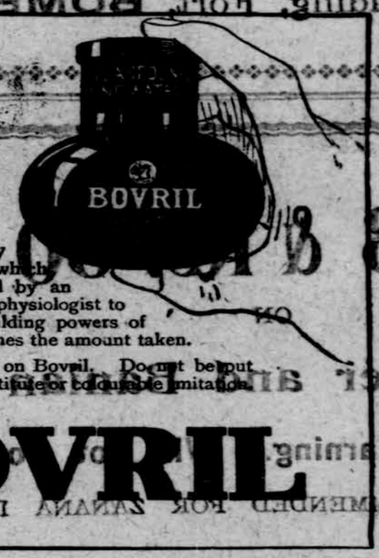

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